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RITA'S NEW ROMANCE ?

Rita Hayworth, fire-brand of Hollywood has sung, danced and romanced her way to the hearts of millions of film goers all over the world, but her romantic life in private reads like a fairy tale. She has even been a Princess and has found that riches do not make for happiness.

(See Story On Page 3)

A PENNY FROM HEAVEN

See Page 4

Something new for you. The 3-D film will get aromatic soon. Trials at "Music Circus" have succeeded to put

4-D ON THE WAY

First Preview Of "Smell-O-rama"

By PHYLLIS BETTELLE

NEW YORK.

THREE-D movies are still in their squirming, red-faced infancy and already there's a new film in the works to present us with a fourth dimension. "Smell-Orama" they call it.

In "Smell-Orama" you will not need wide screens or polaroid glasses. Only a nose and a modicum of tolerance.

"So you can't stand strawberries" explains St. John Terrell, creator of this new olfactory art form. "They make you break out in a rash. You will have to be tolerant of strawberries when they are whiffed across the screen. Either that or hold your breath and wait for the next scene, which may be hickory logs burning or Marilyn Monroe wafting Channel No. 5....

"Anybody allergic to that stuff?"

Preview

Mr. Terrell, who had been working on processes to put smells in movies since the end of World War II, actually previewed his first aromatic film recently at the "Music Circus"—a summer playhouse he owns and directs in Lambetville, New Jersey.

On that night, he invited members of the press to see a 10-minute short feature which he hopes will create enough attention to put him in business on a grand scale.

"While the audience see the picture," he explains carefully, 'I blow the aromas typical of the screen settings through a ventilating system. I time it ahead so that the ham and eggs smell cannot possibly invade the pine forest scene, and the aroma of good tweed in the hero's suit does not possibly carry over into the heroine's boudior.

"It is a very tricky business. But it can be done."

Main Task

The chief problem, of course, for the serious-minded Mr. T. was removing one odour from the theatre before the next odour comes through.

"This," he says, "I do with a special ozonator which speeds ozone into the air like a miracle odour-eraser. Unfortunately, ozone has a smell of its own, which may be a trifle distracting. But we'll get these bugs ironed out in time."

Terrell, teamed up with a fellow inventor, TV producer Bill Vance, doesn't intend to stop with commercial movie-making.

Next On TV

He foresees the "fourth dimension" as a force of the future in television.

"Home viewers," he says, "can buy handy home kits of established smells which would be released through an atomizer at the appropriate times in dramatic shows. This sounds highly technical, but we have technicians working on it, and it seems quite feasible.

"The aromas would be released automatically by certain high-frequency signals coming out of the TV set—signals that couldn't be heard by the human ear, but which would excite the proper scent in the kit and release it."

So far, Terrell's chief aromas, as featured in his experimental film, include: (1) A damp, green, out-of-doors smell, (2) A "kind of hay smell, to be used to emphasize rural scenes", (3) Many food smells, including coffee, angel-food cake, berries and fresh-baked bread, (4) Burning log and burning building smells, (5) Flowers and professionally-concocted ladies' perfumes and (6) Tweed-and-tobacco smells.

Terrell quite frankly thinks he has a bonanza here. "I can just smell it," he says.

How does a bonanza smell?

"Good," he says. "Like it sounds."

—I.N.S.

Sexy Picture Post Cards Spoil Yuoth

BY NORMAN HARE

Saucy postcards are always being popped through the vicarage letter box—and the vicar doesn't mind.

For the Rev. D. H. Large, once a commercial traveller and now vicar of St. James's Church, Merton, Surrey, is campaigning against the sale of picture postcards which he says are not funny but filthy.

He asked parishioners before they went on holiday at the seaside to send samples to his home in Westcroft-gardens, Morden.

And since the appeal, Mr. Large has received hundreds.

Then he sends a protesting letter to either the police or the seaside council.

"I'm not a narrow-minded clergyman who sees wrong in everything," he said recently. "These postcards, obscene as they are, would have no harmful moral effect on the normal adult.

BAD FOR YOUTH

"But the derisive attitude they have to sex can do a great deal of harm to young people's minds and give them entirely the wrong attitude towards the subject.

"People who try to excuse the cards as harmless say that they have a double meaning and one must have a dirty mind to see the sexual reference.

"But many of the cards have no double meaning and are blatant in their reference to the sexual act."

The vicar's interest in the cards began on an annual outing of young people from the parish to Bognor, Sussex.

"A group of youngsters were gathered round a show-case of cards, choosing some to send home. But the only cards available were the objectionable type," he said.

"I don't know what their parents would have had to say to me if they had sent them.

"They were simply awful, the filthiness being in the captions, not the drawings. Such so-called jokes would never be tolerated in newspapers or on the radio."

Cards for the vicar have come from all parts of Britain. Some have even been sent from America.

A FAMILY MAN

"But the kind of things the Americans have sent are mild compared with our British products, which make open references to the sexual act between unmarried people and try to make fun of it," he said.

The vicar is 35, a family man with four children.

PILES OF "PEACE"

Hesse in The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Week-End Fun

The quarrel between Mr. Williker and his wife had been a lulu, and, to make matters worse, the maid had heard every word of it. While Mrs. W. sulked in her room, her husband took action.

"What did you do about the maid?" Mrs. W. inquired, when the couple were again on speaking terms.

"Fired her, of course," snapped her husband.

"My heavens, Henry!" Mrs. W. shrieked. "Will you never learn? With that story that girl can tell on us, she can get a job in any house in town!"

Not all "honest" cowhands were narrow-minded on the subject of horse-stealing. One stranger rode into Tombstone long ago and put his horse up at the OK Corral. The horse was a splendid animal, and the rider offered to sell it cheap. When the new owner had paid his money he asked, "How about the title?"

"Well," the cowboy said, "the title is good enough as long as you go west. But don't take it east. It ain't so good in that direction."

*

The first day at the restaurant he ordered brown bread with his meal. The waitress served white. The next day he ordered brown. Again she served white.

This went on for a week. On the eighth day, he decided the only way to get what he wanted was to order the opposite. So he ordered and then added: "Bring some white bread."

"But", said the waitress, "don't you always have brown?"

*

TOTAL IS O. K.

"Where's your ticket?" Demanded the collector. The sleeping traveller opened an eye, looked at the collector, and closed it again. "Now, then, where is it? Haven't you got one?"

The traveller opened his other eye. Then he shook his head.

"All right," said the collector. "You'll have to pay. Five-and-six, please!" The sleeper took no notice. "Don't you hear me?" cried the collector. "Five-and-six!"

For a moment the weary eyes opened again. Then a slight dawning of intelligence broke upon the traveller's countenance and he answered: "Eleven!"

*

A teacher in a secondary school was recently talking about the dolphin and its habits to a class of first-year pupils.

"And children," boomed the teacher, "just think! A single dolphin will have two thousand baby dolphins."

"Goodness!" exclaimed a little girl at the foot of the class. "How many do married ones have?"

*

Surprised

Two fishermen were in a boat at New Orleans. The one said he'd like to row up to Montreal. "Andrew, that's impossible," said the second.

Dusk had set in, and Andrew said: "If I row all night, I think I could make Montreal by morning. I'm going to do it."

Andrew prepared to row, but his friend tied the boat to the pier and went home. Andrew rowed and rowed all night, and in the morning, when light came, his wife arrived at the pier and shouted to him: "Andrew, what are you doing?"

He turned and shouted back: "Who in heck knows my name in Montreal?"

PASSING PAGEANT

By KAM

COMMONS MINUS, CHURCHILL IS A VACUUM: Press headline.

No need to worry about it. There are scores of v.c.'s (vacuum cleaners) in the Labour ranks in the House to do the job.

* * *

Is Mossadeq a fox or liberator? —Cryptic press headline.

Difficult to judge from a long distance. Probably he is neither. May be he is partly a fox and partly an alligator, shedding croc. tears over the fate of his victims —Truth may be out when the Oil dispute ends.

* * *

A woman should arrange herself in curves than angles.—A scribe's tip to Eves.

All bosh! As admirer of noble womanhood, my advice to them is: Cease to be bundle of nerves or curves, and strive to be real angels on the earth.

* * *

Dr. B. C. Roy cuts short his tour to the West and returns to Calcutta—Press report.

But he has to cut the Gordian knot of the knotty tram fare increase problem.

* * *

Said a harassed teacher, seeing record admission in schools and colleges: 'Class-rooms are overflowing with students. Some have even not found a 'seat'. They are perched on window-sills like sparrows, and still they come!'

We now know why some so-called 'leaders' just out from educational institutions chatter like sparrows or repeat parrot-like in their public harangues.

* * *

Prof. Yankovsky, a scientist, of the Physiologist Institute of Ukranian Academy of Science, resurrected a dog after it had clinically died 10 minutes. It is now playful and has a good appetite. —Press report.

We know of some 'kootas' who, having been politically dead for 10 years or more, have been resurrected, thanks to party intrigues. Now they are not only playful—and materially plentiful—but have a voracious appetite of devouring the underdogs!

* * *

P.S.P. and Congress can't live together as a joint undivided family. —A press report.

They have, it seems, not thought of the advantages they will gain when the Estate Duty Bill becomes law, which gives a larger exemption to a joint undivided Hindu family.

* * *

Jawahar persisted and thrice he pressed the button, and the white curtain drew aside revealing the marking 'Indian airlines' on a plane, at the inauguration of the nationalisation of Indian air services in Delhi.

It is characteristic of Jawahar. He continued to press the button on the curtain of the UN, and has won half the battle. By Allah's grace he will soon score a complete success if he does not lose patience—and temper!

* * *

"All over a cup of tea"—Two bombs hurled."—A press heading.

We were dumbstruck on reading this, afraid that it was a bang from Bangalore, the town noted for its 'Over a Cup of Tea' feature. We were relieved nothing of the kind has happened, and good old Pothan Joseph is going strong! It was the handiwork of an excited youth at Calcutta, after all.

WIFE CAN HELP HUSBAND LIVE LONG

WHETHER or not a husband has a long, full life is, to a large measure, up to the wife, claims Dr. Charles E. Dutchess, geriatrics authority. The doctor maintains that despite penicillin, streptomycin and other medical advances, a wife still plays a key role in guarding her mate's health, particularly after 40.

She should make sure that he has a thorough physical check-up at least annually. She should see that he eats sensibly and in moderation.

A prime essential in a man's life is emotional stability. A peaceful home will help a husband forget his irritations — particularly business pressures—and give him an opportunity to relax. She should do everything she can to minimize emotional upsets.

The wife should not plan her husband's hours while he is home. If she nags, and is constantly after him to hang the curtains, fix the basin or clean the stove, she is not helping either of them. She may, in fact, be working toward early widowhood.

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TO HER LIFE IS A 'TANDAV'

One of the world's most beautiful women, Rita Hayworth, is photographed in a fetching pose in Columbia's Technicolor production "SALOME" in which she plays the title role with Charles Laughton as King Herod and Stewart Granger a Roman Commander. This epic film which is based on the Biblical legend of a dancing princess has been acclaimed as one of the greatest of all motion pictures and is the recipient of a special award by the Parent's Magazine which has a circulation of over 6 millions.

Born For Grease Paint And Footlight Rita's New Story Is Search For Husband Number Four

IT seemed quite like old times again.

Here was Hollywood's Wandering Glamour Gal back at work just as if her two-year absence was an Arabian Night's dream from which she had awakened refreshed, writes Colin frame in "The Star."

Here are thousand or so letters a day beseeching her picture or her autograph, showing that Miss Hayworth was still good box office.

Here was almost the same old story—the loves of a night-club singer which this time would be called "Affair in Trinidad," but which echoed a little her startling appearance in the film caled "Gilda."

Dresses for Miss Hayworth? Certainly, oceans of them designed to show her lovely shoulders and split to glimpse her long legs. About £10,000 worth of new clothes greeted the wanderer's return.

Songs for Miss Hayworth? Certainly, a couple of new numbers calculated to tingle the spine.

Like Old Times

New dressing room for Miss Hayworth? Certainly, a dressing room that combined in one block a bedroom, a living room, a bathroom, a dressing room and a sun-tan room with scientific rays to maintain her golden brown colour.

New contract? Certainly—£1,750 a week and 20 per cent of any film's gross profits.

No prodigal was ever welcomed with such a killing of the fatted calf. Columbia behaved with the utmost generosity. All was forgiven if not forgotten.

Just like old times, they set to work to make Hayworth while her star shone.

Yet it was not quite like old times. Miss Hayworth, once so amenable, so thoughtful for her colleagues, so ready to dance to any tune the director called, began to prove difficult. After all was she not a Princess?

Suspended

By Christmas 1951 many of her colleagues in "Affair in Trinidad" were out of work. Columbia had suspended her again. Miss Hayworth had walked out because she had not approved the script.

Testily Columbia commented "La Hayworth has already cost us 800,000 dollars in films begun which she has not completed."

Film correspondents in Hollywood coupled her with Mario Lanza as top of the poll in their vote for "the least co-operative star."

But the breach was happily patched up again in a few days. The film was completed. And the Western world went once more to see her and stayed to admire.

All the old ingredients of her success were there—her beauty, her sinuous dancing, her naughty-but-niceness, her mane of hair and her breathtaking way of wearing dresses.

Like old times? Still not quite. Her I-will, I-won't attitudes towards ending her marriage with Aly Khan dragged interminably on. One reason for it was the magnetic charm of Aly Khan himself.

He was, it appears, still very much in love with this beautyful American girl. Whatever she did, he persisted that there was still chance of reconciliation.

£1.000,000 Demand

In September, 1951, Miss Hayworth filed her suit for divorce on the grounds of mental cruelty, alleging that he caused her great unhappiness and injured her health

Through her lawyer, rejoicing in the Dickensian-sounding name of Mr. Bartley Crum, she announced that she would demand a £1,000,000 trust fund from Aly Khan for Yasmin, their daughter. The Prince had certainly taught her to think big.

But he made no public move. He wrote her love letters. He spoke to her by phone. And through Mr. Crum it was stated that he had asked for "six months in order to re-woo" his wife.

It looked almost as if he had succeeded. The pair met again in August, 1952, nearly eighteen months after Miss Hayworth's flight from Africa.

This time Aly Khan went to Hollywood. There he backed a horse called Flaming Rita. "Who could pass up a tip like that?" he said. But the horse lost.

The following month Miss Hayworth went to him in Paris. And it looked as if he had backed a winner at last as she told reporters "I am dropping divorce proceedings — for the present."

"Champagne for everyone," ordered her delighted husband, but — was it an omen? the champagne was noticed and the Press conference had to be content with cocktails.

The ice, alas, had apparently entered Miss Hayworth's heart, for a month later she indicated that she would go on with the divorce and Mr. Bartley Crum was busy trying, as he said, "to end it on her dignified basis although it was clear any dignity the affair ever had was now blowing about the four corners of the world.

Reno Divorce

It was not until January this year that Miss Hayworth finally went to Reno and obtained her divorce.

And for little Yasmin, who distinguished herself by climbing on to the judge's lap during the proceedings, there was an award of £17,000 a year.

Miss Hayworth also took a book with her to Reno and appeared deeply interested in it. It was called "A Guide to Confident Living."

During these comings and goings, rifts and reconciliations, Miss Hayworth was at work on her first Biblical picture — the story of Salome.

It is of course a Hayworth natural inasmuch as there is no one whom filmgoers would rather see in the Dance of Seven Veils.

And since the story has been completely twisted to make Salome a saluburious character it becomes once more a natural for the girl whose heart, despite strange goings-on, always ends up in the right place.

Lovely To Look At

"Salome" has just begun its West End run. And if the story is suspect Rita Hayworth is still lovely to look at.

Not all her costly draperies — nineteen changes of costume, from purest white to richest purple — can quite hide the fact that here is the 20th century's showgirl-in-chief beautifully but bewilderingly waiting in the first century for the dance music to begin.

Another Biblical story awaits her now — the story of Mary Magdalene. It will be run to see what Hollywood makes of it — and of her.

But sandwiched between these incursions into ancient Palestine Miss Hayworth is making "Miss Sadie Thompson," based on Somerset Maugham's "Rain." And this will give the answer to that pertinent question: What is her future?

Gloria Swanson was once Sadie Thompson. So was that other bright and intelligent dancing star, Joan Crawford.

More Stories

Has Miss Hayworth their acting ability hidden beneath her beauty? Her next film may well give the answer and then we shall know whether her star is fixed in the heavens or on the wane.

Columbia have other stories lined up for her. They at any rate see her star riding high for years to come.

One which sounds more like vintage Hayworth is "The Gay Girls," a story of Broadway entertainment with Miss Hayworth as a night-club chorus girl. Another is "Valentina" a spy story set in Tangiers.

And there is talk of another Somerset Maugham for her an adaptation of "Too Many Husbands" which—not unnaturally—is to have a new title. "The Pleasure Is All Mine."

Off the set nowadays Margarita Cansino asserts herself above the superficial personality of Rita Hayworth.

Straight Home

She is reported to dash straight home and look diligently after her two children. Rebecca she has sent to an exclusive day school nearby. Yasmin toddles round her not-too-elaborate home.

Miss Hayworth is fond of talking about them and the things they say. "Rebecca says Yasmin and I have magic eyes, but she hasn't" is one of her proud and motherly stories.

And columnist Louella Parsons, who probably knows her as well as anyone, writes: "The reckless glamour girl of yesterday has become a mature and philosophical woman who knows what she is doing and where she is going."

Perhaps, after all, the two personalities in this strange girl are merging to strike a balance — the domestic, placid but sometimes rebellious, personality of Margarita and the sophisticated, worldly character that Rita Hayworth has portrayed in the cinema.

Nowhere is this odd mixture of sophistication and simplicity more amusingly demonstrated than in the sight of Miss Hayworth driving round Hollywood.

She is not naturally an ostentatious person. But she loves huge, sleek cars. Aly Khan gave her one the size of a house for a wedding present. It cost £6,000.

Such cars, capable of a steady 100 miles an hour, Miss Hayworth drives sedately about at a steady 20. Let us hope she drives sedately through her front gate and finds peace and contentment behind her own front door.

Husband No 4?

But, while looking into her future we have still the possibility that the hands on the steering wheel will be not hers but her husband's.

Four men above all others have shaped her life. Her father, Eduardo Cansino, trained her and worked for her entry into films.

No. 1 Husband Judson made her a star.

No. 2 Husband Welles taught her that there was more in life than dancing.

No. 3 Husband Aly Khan showed her the dizziest heights of wealthy, worldly living.

It would be quite out of keeping with the general pattern of her story if, sooner or later, Husband No. 4 did not put in an appearance.

Hollywood believes that they have found a husband for her in Mr. Dick Haymes, the crooner. He is a year older than Miss Hayworth, and has been married only twice. They are said to be fond of each other.

If they marry it will round off the Hayworth Story neatly, for the one thing that emerges clearly from it is that Miss Rita Hayworth is a child of Hollywood, its blatant publicity and its clever techniques.

She was born to dance, to sing, to look beautiful. She has fled from highbrow and high living to return to the scenes of her youth and the work she knows and enjoys.

Older, sadder and wiser, she may prefer to marry one whose life is also greasepaint and footlights and music.

RITA'S LATEST

The latest Hollywood story is that filmdom has found a new husband for Rita in Mr. Dick Haymes, the crooner. He is a year older than Miss Hayworth, and has been married only twice. They are said to be fond of each other.

If they marry it will round off the Hayworth Story neatly.

R-I-T-A .. more alluring and bewitching than ever is seen in a skin-tight bathing suit ready to cool off.

A PENNY FROM HEAVEN

By MAX WINKLER

Three Boys From The Carpathian Heights Land On American Shore

THIS IS THE FIRST OF EIGHT CHAPTERS WHICH TELL THE STORY OF A PENNILESS IMMIGRANT WHO WENT TO AMERICA IN 1907, AND HIS EARLY YEARS OF HARDSHIP AND STRUGGLE UNTIL HE BECAME THE HEAD OF BELWIN, INC., ONE OF THE LARGE MUSIC-PUBLISHING FIRMS OF THE WORLD.

TODAY is Thanksgiving Day. Through the open door I hear the bustle downstairs in the kitchen where Clara, my wife, is preparing the dinner. Soon our children—and our grandchildren—will be here to share the festive meal.

Yet it seems only yesterday that I stepped ashore in America, a boy of 18, fresh from the lumberyards of Rumania, with nothing but my two hands. Today I have a business, a house, a family. I am an American citizen. I have so much to be thankful for that one day in the year never seems enough to devote to it.

The children and grandchildren have had a friendly, a well-protected life. The car that brings them here, the schoolhouse, the corner drugstore, and all the freedom and happiness of their lives they take for granted. But to me, it is still a startling gift from heaven. That is why I want to sit for a little while alone and remember.

Old Passport

Here in a desk drawer, I still keep my old Austrian passport, the Imperial Eagle fading on the worn-out smudgy cover. It says: "Birthplace: Riszka, Bucovina. Date of Birth: March 15, 1888." Riszka, nestled deep in the Carpathian Mountains, was a village without streets, without a railroad station. If you wanted to mail a letter or buy a pair of shoes, you had to travel four hours by carriage to the next town. But people in Riszka rarely had to mail a letter; and as for shoes, we never wore any in summer, and in winter they were passed on, year after year, from the older to the younger children.

Of the seven or eight frame buildings that comprised the town our faimly lived in the nicest one. Even so, it was a strictly one-story affair; it had no cellar and when the rains swept down in the autumn and the snow melted in the spring the water came rushing into our rooms, carrying moss and pebbles and countless black beetles that remained long after the flood had receded. The beds had burlap mattresses filled with straw.

Boss Of Home

But what our town lacked in comfort it made up by its location. For miles and miles around the mountains and valleys were covered with sprawling forests: pine trees, dark, tall, green and beautiful. My father was manager of the big sawmill which employed 5,000 men. Most of them came from surrounding villages, but some lived nearby in kolibas, tents rigged up on poles. The work went on 24 hours a day, six days a week, and there were only two shifts, day shift and night shift.

My mother, a fine and gentle person, was devoted to my father to a degree I have never encountered again. He was her lord. She never made any decisions. She would even send one of us children into the woods to ask Father whether she was to cook peas or beans for dinner.

Father was king, ruling with an iron hand over his thousands of workers, over his wife and over five children who had learned early in life — and learned the hard way — who was the boss in the house.

Then one day fate took a kindly interest in my unimportant affairs. Father bought me the fiddle which has been my cherished possession for 50 years. I do not play it any more, but I still keep it in the attic, a token of luck.

And love entered my life, too. Her name was Hulda. She was a redhead and I fell in love with her at first sight. By the time we were in our teens I had begun telling her about the day when we would both be old enough to get married.

Going To U.S.

Then, one day, Hulda came to school, flushed and excited. Her family was going to America! I was crushed beyond description.

But I was revived by an electrifying thought. If Hulda could go to America, so could I! I was suddenly filled with a boundless confidence in my luck.

Two years after Hulda's departure, when my twin brother, Dave, and I were 16, father told us that we were to begin work in the woods.

I had been assigned a job as foreman of a section gang made up of 300 of the strongest and meanest Rumanian lumberjacks ever to fell a tree. They hated me with a primitive hatred, increased by the fact that I was a slicker just returned from the city and, to top it all, the boss's son. That I was not killed by one of the trees that "accidentally" fell my way seems a miracle to this day.

However, after I fought one of the strongest and meanest of the gang and, in a final superhuman effort of fury, threw him seven yards into an icy mountain pool, my position improved remarkably.

Later, when I had to wrestle much more civilized but even stronger and meaner forces, I often remembered gratefully my rough, tough schooling in the Carpathian Mountains.

Dave's and my salaries were collected by father, who, true to his iron principles of education and finance, allowed us only a crown per week.

Hulda wrote often from America and told about the wonder city she now lived in: about houses as big as mountains and trains travelling on giant bridges high above the city. My thoughts by day and my dreams by night were filled with a mounting desire to set foot in the land of plenty, the land of adventure and opportunity, the land that would give me everything I was longing for in life.

Windfall

Then one day grandma passed away and mother inherited a third of her estate — 900 kronen. For Father, who had never even had a bank account, this sudden wealth — equal to about two and a half months of his salary — was overwhelming, and at once he began to plan what to do with it. He talked about trips to the city, about a fine new suit, and a wonderful tobacco he had seen.

But I had another idea. What had been forever outside my reach now seemed suddenly within my grip — if I could muster the courage to approach the subject. As quietly and modestly as I could manage I said:

"Papa, what about letting Dave and me go to America?"

There was a sudden silence in the room. Mother paled and lifted a frightened hand to her mouth as if she was trying to make unsaid what she had just heard. Father sat there, silent, stunned.

"If Dave and I go to America we will make good, papa," I said with growing assurance. "We will get jobs and make money and then send for you and mother. We will not miss, papa, we just cannot."

Everybody looked at father. He still had not moved. Then, "I will do it" he suddenly snapped.

The next few days things began to happen. Now that he had made his decision father at once took complete charge of everything. He decided that, as long as Dave and I were going, Jack, two years our junior, might go as well. He wrote to a friend named Ehrlich (which means Honest, a name that by no means fitted him), asking him to get transportation. A few weeks later the tickets arrived. We were to sail from Trieste on the s.s. 'Gerty', "one of the finest pasenger steamers in the transatlantic service", according to honest Ehrlich.

And so on January 5, 1907, we twins and Jack set out, newly equipped from head to foot, with four valises, two straw baskets and four tremendous packages of food. Father and mother, the two yongest children and two dogs followed in a second carriage.

At the station father sat down quietly on a bench. Why didn't he talk to us? Weren't we going far away to a strange land? Suddenly he got up and walked over to us. "Boys," he said, "I know that you have been stealing my tobacco for a long time and rolling cigarettes behind the house."

Grownups, Now

We both got up in embarrassment. Was this the time for one of his famous sermons? What was he driving at? He took two packages from his pockets. "Here," he said to Dave and me. "I've bought each of you a pack of tobacco. Let's sit down and have a smoke together."

I shall never forget how mother's eyes shone when she saw her two oldest sons sit and smoke in the presence of their father. We all understood what father wanted to say. He had accepted us as men.

Then the train was there, and before we could realize it we were off. The great adventure had begun.

When we finally reached Trieste and the s.s. 'Gerty', the "finest passenger steamer in the transatlantic service" turned out to be a pitiful 5,000-ton cargo ship with steerage accommodation only. One of her rear holds had been ... a huge open barrack where 120 men, women and children slept without privacy. The only deck was flanked, on each end, by the community wash-rooms and toilets. In the middle was the kitchen and behind that about 20 cows which were killed for meat as needed. The part of the deck not occupied by toilets, kitchen refuse or cows was left to the passengers. There were no chairs or benches, of course. But you could always sit down on the deck (if you found any space).

Yet the overcrowded, filthy, dangerous ship, the disgusting food ladled out by the cooks in open trays that were never washed, the shocking sanitary facilities—what did all this matter? We are saling through the blue, mild seas away from Europe, bound for America!

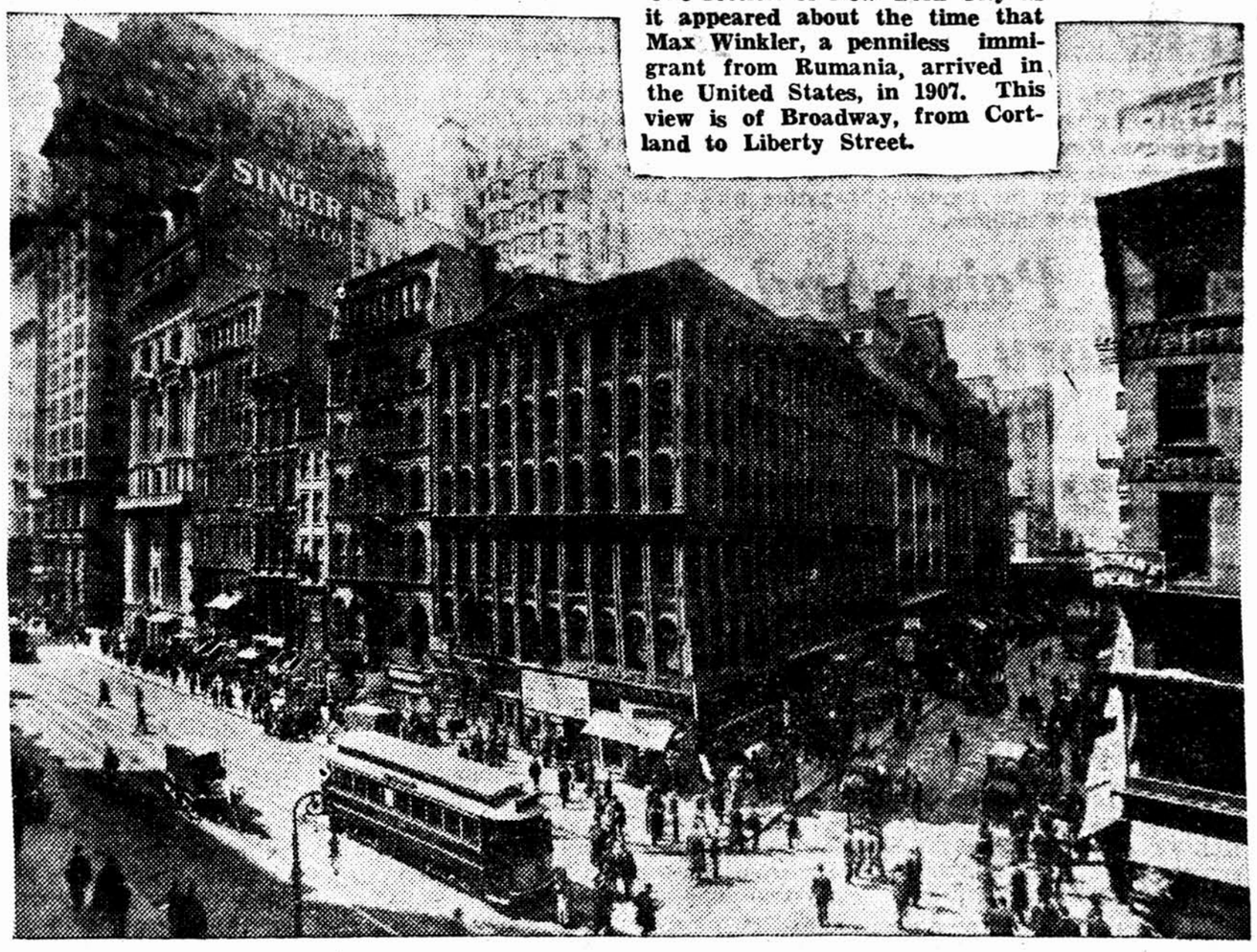
The voyage lasted 35 days. ... don't want to remember the days when the fights broke out that only the brutal force of sailors could quell. The days when women cried for help for a sick child—and there were no doctors or medical facilities on board. The day when a storm rose and the 120 people were ordered inside and every door and porthole closed tight. Some of us knelt in the aisles praying, others prostrated themselves on their cots. Many were so sick they prayed to God for deliverance through death.

Memorable Day

What I want to remember is that day in February, 1907, when we saw the coast of America and then the symbol of our new country, huge, strong, towering: the Statue of Liberty. Many ... again, fell on their knees, and the deck rocked in ever-growing ... braces, kisses and dances. **And as the Manhattan skyline revealed itself in its unmatched greatness before our astonished and unbelieving eyes something even stranger happened. We stopped dancing, laughing, crying and kissing. We just froze. We stood and looked and looked, speechless. This is the day, the hour I like to remember.**

In 1907 the United States ... no quota. Immigrants were pouring in by the hundreds of thousands every year. If your eyes were free of trachoma, if your muscles could take a strong, friendly squeeze from an immigration inspector, if you were able to answer such routine questions as "What's your name?", if you had two legs, two hands, if you said you had relatives in the United States ...

(Continued on Page 22 Col. ...)



One section of New York City as it appeared about the time that Max Winkler, a penniless immigrant from Rumania, arrived in the United States, in 1907. This view is of Broadway, from Cortland to Liberty Street.

Could Find His Place In The Sun

Max Winkler says:—

"I am the founder of the music publishing house of Belwin, Inc., and I still direct its editorial and commercial policies. Many years ago I came to this country from the mountains of Carpathia, near the eastern border of Austria, with nothing but my hands and my two arms. I had one suit of clothes with two buttons missing on my vest, three shirts, two clean but torn, one dirty but good.

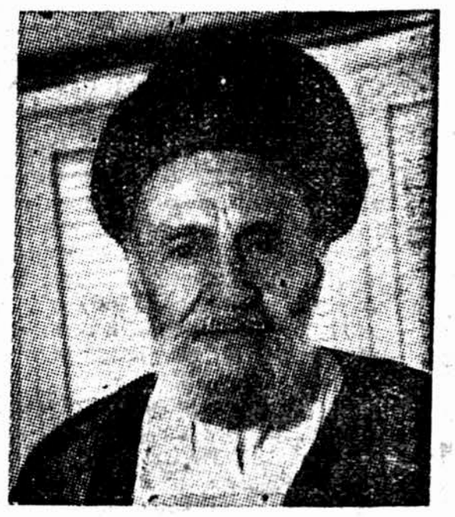
"I walked the streets of New York's east side, looking and longing for a job....A penny from heaven finally led me to my first job. I learned that in America I could 'find my place in the sun.' I knew I had to work for it, but I was willing to slave if necessary. Somehow (my friends say because I never forgot to use my imagination), I have found happiness and know the meaning of success. In this story I have wanted to tell others how this came to be."

King Reza Shah
... Line of Surrender

STRUGGLE FOR POWER IN IRAN

THE result of the recent referendum in Iran clearly shows Dr. Mossadeq has triumphed over both the Shah and Ayatollah Kashani in his crusade for reducing the powers of the ruler.

The writer of the following article, while giving the background of the struggle for power in Iran, holds that the Tudeh (Communist Party is no insurmountable obstacle in the path of Dr. Mossadeq, who is hailed as "Pidder-e-millet" (Father of the Nation).



Agatollah Kashani
... Waning Influence

BY OUR CORRESPONDENT IN TEHERAN

THE turmoil-ridden Middle East has experienced nine 'coups d'etat' in recent years and the replacement of Sultanic regimes with republics is the most noteworthy historic development of the twentieth century in this region.

The rot that set in in Persia politics since the nationalisation of her oil industry has repeatedly given rise to the question in the mind of many a curious reader: "Will the sceptre and crown meet the same fate in Persia that it has met of late in some other countries in the Middle East?"

A positive reply in this connection would certainly be interesting, but it would be a grave simplification if it is given outright. Although the complexities abounding in the political scene of this country are themselves chiefly responsible for the widespread misunderstanding and misrepresentation from which Persia is so pitiably suffering in the world outside, it is essential for making a correct analysis of the situation to carefully realize that the politics of Persia revolve around personalities rather than any political organisations.

3 PERSONALITIES

There are three leading characters in Persia whose words sway the people more or less. They are: Dr. Mossadeq, King Mohammed Reza and Ayatollah Kashani. There is present another important element as well—the Tudeh (Communist) Party, but it cannot influence the course of politics by itself to a really great extent, at least in the next few years. There are multifold reasons for that: Persia is steeped either in Islamic ideology or in fiery nationalism and the theories of Marxism cannot cut ice with a vast number of the people; the Communist elements may be easily crushed at any moment when Dr. Mossadeq has solved the oil deadlock, improving the economic condition of his people, or whenever he may form a united nationalist front with other anti-Communist forces in the country as it is only because of the liberal policy of the Premier that the Tudeh is tolerated in existence;

THE SHAH

UNLIKE other Middle Eastern sovereigns, the 34-year-old King of Persia, Mr. Mohammed Reza Pahlvi, possesses a great sense of constitutional propriety and on the surface nothing has shown so far that he ever acted in a manner other than constitutional. He seldom likes to take part in politics and the governmental affairs, except for accepting the credentials of foreign diplomats or issuing Firmans on some occasions after the requests made by the Government. He is always desirous to remain away from the political atmosphere of the capital as far as possible. Fourteen years ago, he married Fouzieh, the sister of the ex-King Farouk of Egypt but as the Persian constitution did not allow such marriage, the Majlis passed a special law by which Persian nationality was conferred upon the Queen. Ten years later, the Shah divorced Fouzieh and got married to the present Queen, Surayya.

The Shah is of liberal and progressive views and is very moderate in his habits. He has apparently inherited nothing of the ruthlessness and totalitarianism of his father, Reza Shah. Only one hundred steps down from the residence of Premier Mossadeq on the tree-covered Kakh Street is the Royal Palace inside which are about half a dozen big and small palaces guarded by armed stalwarts from the one Division of the Royal Guards Army.

And in one of these palaces lives the young Shah whenever he is in Teheran, but it is seldom known in which of these palaces he actually stays.

Dark-faced, slight, shy and with thick straight eyes, the Shah has a quiet voice and quiet temperament.

Swimming, riding, tennis and aviation are his chief hobbies. He flys his own 'Fortress' fitted up by Americans in royal style and a hot-red Cadillac is his favourite automobile.

But the Marble Palace he lives in has not made the young Shah indifferent towards the betterment of his subjects. He spends his time trying to improve the miserable condition of the poverty-stricken people to whatever extent it may be possible, and he is a strong pleader of democratic processes.

Heretofore, he was very anxious to get the oil deadlock resolved as quickly as possible so that the revenues thus obtained could be spent on the implementation of the Seven-Year Plan drawn by him. He went to the United States in 1949 to secure a loan from that country to meet the expenditure of $650,000,000 envisaged in the Plan, but he met with little success. He turned over the royal estates to a newly set up organisation for social welfare.

TUSSLE WITH PREMIER

Although there is nothing substantial to prove that the Shah himself wanted to indulge in political affairs of the country, it is a fact that he was pushed into them, partly by circumstances and partly by the opposing Parliamentary groups to suit their own purposes. There soon arose a tangle between the Shah and Prime Minister Dr. Mossadeq. In July, 1952, Dr. Mossadeq asked the Shah to hand over to him the portfolio of the War Minister. According to a section of observers, the Premier was motivated by his desire to take control of the Army, a vital, rather decisive factor in the Middle East coups. The Constitution lays down that the Shah would act as the Supreme Commander of the armed forces of the country and would appoint his own War Minister, usually a senior General. The Shah expressed his inability to do so, for reasons best known to him. Dr. Mossadeq resigned premiership and there started bloody riotings in Teheran, claiming hundreds of killings during four days of the new Premier, Qawam's regime.

Dr. Mossadeq
... Winning Hand

Dr. Mossadeq had proved his tremendous popularity among the people beyond doubt and the Shah, obviously under the fear of widespread bloodshed and chaos in the country, dismissed Qawam and called Dr. Mossadeq back to Premiership, the fifth day, surrendering the portfolio of War to him.

He tried to reduce the Court budget on the plea that the privy purses were being spent on plots and intrigues against the Government, and now the budget of the Court is 400 million rials per year.

He (Dr. Mossadeq) went on to demand that the Court Minister should be appointed by the Cabinet and not by the Shah.

REIGN BUT NOT RULE

A few weeks afterwards, Dr. Mossadeq threatened to resign and seek a popular referendum and place the "true facts" before 'my dear people, who have made me their Prime Minister." The Shah feared again a civil strife in the country and decided to leave the country. The rumour spread like wild fire in the country and the forces opposed to Dr. Mossadeq arrayed themselves for bloody clashes.

A few dozen of people were killed and several others injured, but the Shah declared he had changed his mind and he would not leave the country. Dr. Mossadeq had won another triumph and he declared: "The Shah should reign and not rule."

And this released a train of demands by Dr. Mossadeq, all aimed at limiting the monarchy and consolidating his own position. He got the Upper House of Parliament dissolved. He succeeded in making the Shah transfer his vast estates to the control of the Government; and these estates are now taxed. The Minister for Court was changed and replaced by one recommended by Dr. Mossadeq. A number of the members of the royal family were sent out of Persia, for an indefinite period, at the request of Dr. Mossadeq. When the report of the Eight-Man Committee curtailing Shah's powers, including his prerogative of being the Supreme Commander of Armed Forces, was not passed by the Majlis due to the stiff opposition of internal rivals of the Premier, the Majlis itself is being dissolved after a referendum.

The Shah has proved in fact, by surrendering every time to Dr. Mossadeq without any resistance, that he is too weak to gain the upper hand in the race for supremacy begun by Dr. Mossadeq.

The Shah has gone to the extent of making a declaration that "in future, any member of the royal family, who re-enters Persia without his prior consent, would be subjected to a sterner deal."

And with such a behaviour of being at peace, even at the cost of losing something to the rival, the Shah can little be imagined to emerge as a winner in the struggle for power.

KASHANI

Syyad Abdulqasim Kashani, Haj Ayatollah, an old religious leader of Persia, symbolizes all revivalism and fanaticism. His father Ayotollah Syyad Mustafa was a man of the pen and a great religious figure. He got his education with religious dignitaries of Khorassan.

When World War I broke out and the British forces attacked Iraq, all the religious leaders gave 'Fatwa' of 'Jehad' and fought the British. It was in this fight that Kashani's father was killed. Since then Kashani harbours a volcanic hatred against the British.

He himself fought the British forces and took a leading part in instigating the people. In 1919, he, along with Ayatollah Mirza Taqi, opposed the Treaty between Persia and Britain and with the help of Arabs revolted against it. They had to surrender to the British forces, but Kashani managed to escape with difficulty. He was tried 'in absentia' and was sentenced to death by an Iraqi court. He came to Teheran and kept himself busy with religious teaching.

On the occupation of Persia by allied forces in World War II, Kashani was detained for years in a concentration camp on the charge of having pro-German views. In 1945, he opposed Premier Qawam and was imprisoned. When, on February 25, 1948, an attempt was made on the life of the present Shah, he was taken into custody and exiled. Though he was not in Teheran, he was elected as a deputy by the people for the 16th Majlis which he never attended. In the 17th Majlis, he was re-elected as deputy and he was chosen as the Speaker of the House.

Kashani is now 69 and is the father of 22 sons and daughters, with dozens of grandsons and grand-daughters. His eldest son is 50 while the youngest one is a little above two. He was married last time to his third wife.

Kashani wields a good amount of influence with the people.

But it is a fact that his power has been mostly limited to only streets and mobs and his strength is now gradually decreasing. With the economic questions having come to the forefront, the Communist ideology spreading among the literate sections of the people, strong opposition by Dr. Mossadeq and the mustering of people for a struggle against imperialistic powers, Kashani has lost much of his influence.

He is regularly being branded by the pro-Government and Communist elements as the "agent of the British and a traitor". On July 10 this year, the National Movement Faction (Government) organized a public meeting in the Baharistan Square to announce their boycott of the Majlis and criticise severely the role of the Opposition. It was apprehended that Kashani's mobs would shatter the whole show, but there was nothing like that, and the meeting passed off peacefully, adding to the strength of the Government.

On July 21, the pro-Government forces observed the "Martyrs and National Inssurection Day", but the apprehensions, widely shared, regarding the outbreak of clashes with Kashani's supporters did not turn out true.

On July 27, Dr. Mossadeq addressed the nation over the Radio announcing his decision to hold a referendum and exposing the "destructive and traitorous activities" of the Kashani group in the Majlis. Kashani, however, gave no violent reaction to this and did nothing except issuing a statement against the move. On Augst 3 a referendum was held in Teheran and suburbs and there was strong speculation about violence by Kashani group. But, it passed off peacefully.

Kashani had issued an appeal, followed by other appeals by Mullahs to the people to boycott the "irreligious and unconstitutional" referendum being held by Dr. Mossadeq. But nobody cared for the appeal and in the capital alone, favour of the dissolution of the

(Continued on Page 10 Col. 2)

Last Look Round

IN that beautiful but unfortunate land of Kashmir events during the last few weeks have been taking place with the speed for which the twentieth century is famed. Sheikh Abdulla's clash with his colleagues left only one choice before Kashmir—that Abdulla should go.

It was considered that in the interests of the future of Kashmir —from the Sadr-i-Riyasat to the common man in the valleys and dales of the state—an irresponsible and irrepressible urge for autocratic behaviour on the part of Sheikh Abdulla, and to some extent unsuccessful political intrigue on his part, was for the good of nobody in the state; and for the matter of that for the good relations with India to which country Kashmir had acceded to whatever little extent it might be.

The Sheikh Sahib was a fighter for the common man, for the sake of democracy, against feudalism. To a great extent one can say he made headway. But the very fact that he was successful to a great extent seems to have gone to his head. Success sometimes is the breeding ground for autocracy. History gives innumerable instances of such transformation of well-intentioned men. That it happened before our eyes should not make any one wonder. The only thing that came almost as a shock to many was the turn that Sheikh Abdulla's career took.

That he was the architect of the new Kashmir that was rising from its hoary past of hereditary rule is as true as he has been the maker or unmaker of his own political career. The making of the future of Kashmir lay not in the hands of Abdulla alone. Kashmir today is on the international stage as a case before U.N. Besides, India and Pakistan are vitally involved in the dispute. Over and above that foreign Big Powers are trying to gain advantages in Kashmir. At such a time to try to strike out a line which neither his friends, colleagues nor the people of Kashmir wanted was overreaching himself.

A Lesson

WHAT motivated him in the new venture he was recently advocating is still a moot point. Allegations and contradictions are galore. It will take some time before we can have a clear picture of the confused Kashmir stage that is being exposed to public gaze today. But one fact is true. That a democratic leader can never maintain his position by autocratic behaviour. Nemesis always overtakes such a leader. Kashmir's latest is an evidence in point. It is well for all those who are at the helm of young democracies to take this lesson to heart betimes.

Papers for the last two months have been full of Kashmir news. The worsening of the condition of the masses, the inadequate care of refugees, the corruption in the ranks of the administration are some of the charges which have been levelled and some of them admitted by Sheikh Abdulla himself at public meetings. And all this at the end of six years of his rule in that state! Even the trend of support in the Sheikh Sahib's party was veering away from him as was found in the results of the recent elections to the National Conference, which were suspended by his fiat when he found it out. It must have been very uncomfortable for the Sheikh Sahib, indeed. Even the gambler's last and desperate throw of dice in the shape of demand for the resignation of a colleague did not turn out as expected by him. And that ended the political career of a person who was considered to be the Lion of Kashmir.

As an individual our sympathies go to the Sheikh Sahib in the culminating downfall that he worked for during the past several months.

Democracy should be made of sterner stuff. The service of the people is a hard task. For those who have the urge, the path is extremely narrow. They cannot afford personal ambitions when the interests of the masses are suffering. This truism was lost sight of by the Sheikh Sahib. The Sadr-i-Riyasat was only an instrument in the constitutional set-up of the new Kashmir, (in which Sk. Abdulla had a large hand) to do the duty of dismissing the Abdulla Ministry.

Trouble Ahead

A PREVIEW of the hectic repercussions that may ultimately clarify the situation can be had from Pakistan's capital. Karachi papers are doing their best to raise the slogan of "holy war." Even the late Quaid-e-Azam Jinnah's sister has cast her lot along with the mob demanding a "Jehad" for Kashmir.

India's Prime Minister has declared his attitude in Parliament. Into the internal affairs of Kashmri whether this or that ministry is there India has no right to inquire even as it had none to question the change of Ministry in Pakistan when Nazimuddin was sacked or the recent changes in the Azad Kashmir Cabinet.

But Pakistan seems to have been much perturbed. The Pak Prime Minister is flying to Delhi to meet Nehru.

But all this pother could have been avoided if Sheikh Abdulla had not forfeited, by his own actions, the confidence of the party and people on whose behalf he was at the helm of affairs. It is time to stop and ponder over the fall of even top-ranking personalities due to their personal ambition and autocratic behaviour. These rarely go well with democracy and a Welfare State.

Inter-State Gang

KIDNAPPING of children in Northern India seems to have attained the status not merely of an interprovincial order but is gradually becoming a large-scale industry. Recently replying to a question in Parliament India's Deputy Home Minister said that 147 children were kidnapped from Delhi during 1952 and 56 till May 31, 1953. Detailing the Government's precautions and vigilance to prevent these crimes, Deputy Minister B. N. Datar said that 133 of the children had been already recovered and that 56 cases were instituted during 1952 and 24 this year.

In the last week of July there was a report from Gurdaspur in the Punjab of simultaneous raids in Hardwar, Saharanpur, Dehra Dun and Delhi during the previous week and 32 abducted or kidnapped children were recovered. Sixteen persons said to be be members of an interprovincial gang of child-lifters were taken into custody. The raids were carried out at various Anath Ashrams or orphanages. From the Jankibai Anath Ashram at Hardwar were recovered 12 children, boys and girls, of the ages of 2 to 12, including a woman with two children of 15 to 20 days. At Saharanpur the police raided the Bharatiya Anath Sudhrak School and eleven children of about the same ages as in Hardwar were recovered. The Shilip Vidyalaya of Delhi was raided and four children were recovered. At the Andha Vidyalaya of Dehra Dun when the police raided the place they found nobody there. Three parties of abductors, members of the inter-state gang, were reported to be away at Calcutta collecting funds —and probably inmates too.

A party of the nefarious gang was apprehended on its way from Delhi to the Punjab near Batala station from the train. This consisted of four men and three children. One of the children was from Baroda, while the rest were from Northern India.

Last week there was a report in a Patna paper that some children missing from several parts of Bihar's capital were still untraced though special efforts were being made to trace them.

These are just a few of the incidents in this nefarious child-lifting business which have prominently come to be reported in several papers. But the evil is widespread in many of the Northern Indian towns and cities, from where stray cases are reported in the papers every now and then.

Beggars' Role

FROM the ages of the children kidnapped by these gangsters it appears that some of these are used by beggars and some are probably collected for houses of ill fame. In the cases where the thieving of children is for beggary, many of them are found to be mutilated to rouse the sympathy of the general public to their condition in order to collect alms. This is one of the cruelties which, over and above the crime of kidnapping, the victims often are forced to suffer. And for the children there is no redemption from the crippled state, which they have to suffer lifelong. The perpetrators of these crimes often go unpunished, and get the sympathy of the public in the form of alms in cash or kind and lead a life of utter degradation, associating with criminals of various sorts, from kidnappers to thiefs and dacoits. The public in India whose religious sentiments dictate the feeding of the poor and hungry, often without any discrimination, unknowingly help to perpetuate the evil of kidnapping. And these beggars haunt the frequented areas of big cities where they earn well and often make money which again goes back into increasing the strength and means of their trade by more kidnapping and other nefarious acts.

The kidnapping of grownup children is decidedly for houses of ill fame and immoral work. This is a worldwide social evil, which is not necessarily confined to India alone or to Northern India for the matter of that. Apart from the usual criminal gangs that do this work regularly for their clients in big cities and small towns, there are other forces which bring in more and more people into this fold of traffickers in human flesh. Recently a report appeared in a Bihar paper that a resident of a village in Darbhanga district purchased for Rs. 15 and 8-year-old girl offered by a stranger who came to the village with the girl. Whether the stranger was in any way related to the girl is not known. It is just possible as in other instances that have happened recently, poverty might have reduced the stranger to sell this girl. The spate of famines and drought in several parts of the country has led human beings goaded by hunger to sell themselves or their children for the sake of food and shelter. The social evil of prostitution reached a peak in Bengal during the great wartime famine of 1940s

Root Cause

FAMINE and want often force human beings to go to any extent. There are every now and then instances of parents killing their own children and committing suicide when they are unable to bear the gnawings of hunger in their stomachs. In the recent appeal of a 35-year-old weaver two judges of the Allahabad High Court held that in murdering his two children and attempting the murder of his wife the weaver "seemed to have acted in great distress and there was nothing on record to show that he had any reason to feel ill will against his children or his wife." They reduced his sentence from that of death to transportation for life. Under such circumstances one should not wonder if the fond heart of the parent goes out to the children and he decides to sell them even without any "ill will" against them to somebody who may offer some money that he badly needs to feed himself in the hope that the children may live and probably live happily with the buyers. But the distress that forces them to sell the children of their own flesh and blood often makes them blind to the evil that they may expose them to in their grownup stage to a life of shame and degradation.

The root of this evil is want, poverty and hunger. But all the same those who are subjected to this state of destitution are not choosers and they are often faced with a problem which without any "ill will" on their part they solve in one way or the other under the pressure of "distress", as in the High Court appeal case.

The vigilance of social and women's organisations in the scarcity and famine areas where distress haunts the households with children should be intensified if this evil is to be checked at the root. It is a stupendous task. No amount of efforts in a crisis like that of the last decade's Bengal famine would have touched even the fringe of the problem. And it is under such circumstances that the traffic in human flesh goes on in all its virulence. If a census of the houses of ill fame and of women who traffic in their own bodies is taken in big cities like Bombay and Calcutta, one should not wonder if it is found that the majority come from areas of chronic scarcity and repeated famines and throng the cities at times of distress, when they are unable to earn or get sufficient to keep their bodies and souls together in their own places of residence, where all avenues of a respectable way of earning their livelihood have completely dried up.

Big Task

WANT, poverty and destitution are therefore at the root of both these evils of kidnapping of children and traffic in women which are more rampant today than probably at time in the history of this country. The problem is a tough one and no amount of vigilance and precautionary measures to prevent these crimes will be of any great avail till the basic conditions leading the prevalence of these evils are tackled at their root. This is a task before the Welfare State that India aspires to be. The enlightened public can only help casually by refraining from showing unwise sympathy to beggars and keeping away from immoral traffic. Social workers' organisations can only help in some instances where their vigilance can avert a probable disaster in the family life. But the main burden is on the Government, the architects of the social structure of a free India of our dreams, where want shall not drive human beings to either of the extremes quoted above. To that extent we succeed Indian citizens will enhance their own self-respect and the self-respect of their unfortunate fellow beings.

There is a saying in Sanskrit which means "What sin does not a hungry person commit?" And the truth of it is never more evident than it is today. Of the Four Freedoms enunciated by late President Roosevelt, Freedom From Want is the basic foundation for the development of a free nation and a free world. The task for India is how far the country will be able to achieve this basic freedom, because on it depends the progress of the individuals who are citizens of the nation.

Chess Board Of Iran Politics

(Continued from Page 9 Col. 5)

1,42,341 men (because women are not allowed to vote) cast votes in Majlis while the number of those who opposed the move was only 68.

Kashani's greatest enemy is perhaps the Tudeh (Communists) which does not let his influence grow any more. His intention to set up a World Muslim Organization has met with failure. He has not found any response from the Shah as well. He has no more any power inside the Majlis. Signs of decay and crumbling are visible in the camp of his supporters and followers. He, too, has little chance of succeeding in seizing political power in this country.

DR. MOSSADEQ

AN astute politician, capable of various histrionics and having a shrewd talent for enlisting popular support, Dr. Mossadeq, 73, is a man with a lean body burning with nationalism and a desire to free his compatriots from all foreign domination.

He started his career in 1896 when he joined the Ministry of Finance and proved his mettle for ten years. He attended the College of Political Science at Paris for two years and then obtained Doctorate of Law from Neuchatel University in Switzerland. In 1915, he was elected member of the important finance committee of the 3rd Majlis. He was then appointed th Deputy Minister of Finance. After the fall of the Anglo-Iranian Treaty Cabinet, he was appointed Minister of Justice, in 1920, he was appointed the Governor of Fars Province at the request of the people. He was offered portfolios in subsequent cabinets but he refused them owing to his differences with his colleagues regarding the need of reforms which he wanted to effect in the country. In 1922, he was appointed Governor-General of Anerbaijan. He became Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1923, but resigned when he was elected as member of the 5th Majlis and later of the 6th also.

He opposed the previous King Reza Shah and he was the only man in Persia who did not take the oath of allegiance to the Shah. He was imprisoned and was exiled to his village, Ahmedabad, 108 kilometres from Teheran, for eleven years.

After the dictatorial regime of Reza Shah ended, he came back to Teheran and was elected as a deputy of the Majlis. He formed the National Movement Faction, in minority then. He opposed Qawam's oil concessions to the USSR and got the agreement in this connection rejected by the Majlis. He was appointed the Premier on April 28, 1951, resigned after the election of the 17th Majlis but was again appointed. He again resigned in July last year when the Shah refused to hand over to him the portfolio of War, but was reappointed when the crowds showed their **faithfulness to him. He is the author of about one dozen books in French and Persian.**

'FATHER OF THE NATION'

Dr. Mossadeq is known as the PIDDER-E-MILLET (Father of the Nation). He is a first class orator and thoroughly knows the psychological structure of his people. He has been a known opponent of six Prime Ministers and two Shahs of Persia.

He has been constantly achieving victories on the home front and is now the rising "strong man" of Persia, after the nationalisation of oil industry, weakening of the monarchy, finishing the Senate, doing away with the Parliament, ending the influence of Kashani and freeing his country from foreign exploiters and intriguers. He is tremendously popular with his people although his result-less dispute and the growing economic difficulties of Persia have disappointed a section of the people.

But still there is a common belief among all that Dr. Mossadeq will ultimately succeed in improving the lot of his feeble, poverty-stricken nation and will make it stand once again among The community of powerful independent and honourable people of the world, even if he has to swing a bit to the Eastern bloc.

He is the last hope of the struggling people of Persia and he has entrenched himself in such a strong position that even his opponents have come to believe that NOTHING BUT DEATH CAN NOW REMOVE HIM FROM THE PREMIERSHIP.

Although every foot of the ground Dr. Mossadeq sets his foot on is minded, he has always emerged safe and victorious from the plots and conspiracies hatched against him. Certain foreign powers have made his path still more dangerous, but, with the support of the people and the strong will-power he has, the old Premier is almost sure to lead his nation to the final victory in the politico-economic struggle which it is in at present.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

POST OFFICE MAURITIUS

Most Glamorous Stamps In The World

WHICH are the most famous stamps in the world? This question, sent in by a reader, and followed by a request that I write something about them, caused me quite a headache. The question is simple enough and perfectly straightforward. But to give a simple and straightforward answer is next to impossible.

Take a poll of a hundred different collectors, and the chances will be that at least a dozen mutually conflicting claims will be made. The Penny Black will certainly be in the list, the Cape Triangulars will surely be included, the British Guiana 1856 1c and the primitive 'Cottonreels' of the same colony will likely find a place. But votes will almost certainly not be restricted to these few stamps.

Some will be cast for the Hawaiian classics, some for the Lady Mcleod of Trinidad, some famous not? the stamps ARE Maja' which is a of the pictorial trade. standpoy is to go by the amount of study that has been put in on the stamp, the Penny Black of Great Britain will undoubtedly take the palm for popularity. But if one takes that indefinable quality known as 'glamour' to be the test, the winner will be the Mauritian 'Post Office' pair.

What is it that makes these classics a topic of conversation with collector and non-collector alike? Why is it that the uninformed layman, on being shown a stamp collection belonging to an advanced collector, straightway asks 'Has it got the Post Office Mauritius'—calling it the 'Three cornered Mauritius' the 'Black Mauritius' or other fancy epithets, depending on his degree of ignorance?

A combination of great rarity, a romantic history and the fact that it was the first real 'Colonial' stamp have made this popular pair hit the world's headlines more often than any other stamps. In point of price, the 1c magenta of British Guinia makes the Mauritians pale into insignificance. In point of rarity, there are many dozens of stamps that are many times scarcer.

For the Post Office Mauritius stamps are not unique, as might be imagined from their catalogue rating of five thousand pounds. If numbers printed are a guide hundreds of stamps are commoner, (at least 700 of the Mauritians were printed,) while if numbers surviving are to fix value, then a couple of the Hawaiian Island 'Missionary' stamps, the New Zealand 3d on pelure paper, the Canadian 2c green ('Large Cents') on laid paper, and the 6d I. R. Edward of Great Britain are far more rare since only one or two stamps of each have been found down the years.

Romantic Tale

The romantic history of these primitive Mauritians began in 1846, when the Legislative Council of the Island passed an ordinance authorising a postal charge of a penny per ounce local delivery and twopence per half ounce country delivery.

The Postmaster of Mauritius, faced with the necessity of preparing the stamps, and unable to find anyone else on the island capable of carrying out the task, approached a local watchmaker, Joseph Barnard. This worthy did not bother about the nicities of engraving. He set to work on a copper plate just big enough to hold designs of two stamps. Since both the stamps were on the same plate, it meant that each had to be inked seperately before printing since the penny was in red and the 2d in blue.

The engraving of the stamps is crude enough but much of this crudity can be forgiven considering that the creator of these fabulous classics was [illegible] and when he carried out the engra[illegible]

Barnard was not a me[illegible]lous fellow when it came to detail. It appears that he was a little doubtful what to put in the left hand panel of the stamps. He knew it was 'Post' something—so he made a wild guess and perpetrated the 'Post Office' legend that has given these stamps their nickname. The correct inscription—it appears in the following issue—should, of course, have been 'Post Paid'.

The thirty or so stamps that have come down to us are valued at several lakhs of rupees. Barnard, for producing these priceless gems, received under one hundred and fifty. It may be mentioned that Barnard's estimate for producing the Post Office Mauritians is at present housed with the great Tapling collection in the British Museum.

Urgent Call

Bernard was still hard at work when an urgent call came from the Governor's Lady. There was to be a ball at Government House, and Lady Gomm wanted to use these new-fangled labels for the sending out of invitations. September 30th 1847 was the date of the ball, and the stamps were put on sale around the 20th of the month.

They were an instant hit—so much so that the whole printing was exhausted within the space of a few days. A few hundreds of the stamps must have been used up on invitations, while a good number of them went on letters to India and France, with both of which places Mauritius had trade and cultural links.

After the initial novelty of the Post Office Mauritius stamps had worn off, they seemed to vanish. Philately was not a very organised pursuit in those far off days, but even so the lack of any mention of this fabulous pair is most surprising. Catalogues and albums published in the early sixties made no mention of the existence of the stamps, and it was not until seventeen years after their appearance, that they came to the notice of collectors.

The wife of a French merchant, wanting some stamps for her collection was the first to come upon a pair fixed on a letter to her husband. She peeled them unceremoniously off the envelope, damaging them in the process. In the good old days they were none too particular about things like condition so it did not really matter. When she came to stick the stamps in her album—it was a printed album with marked spaces—she found there was no mention about these stamps. So she went over and exchanged the Post Office rarities for two much commoner items from Montevideo.

Bad Bargain

The poor woman could scarcely have been expected to know that she was getting the worst of the bargain, but in any case it did not really matter, for the amazing part of the story is that she found ten more Post Office Mauri[illegible] over and above the pair that had start[illegible] her off. What she received for them is hard to tell, but it could not have been much. For the lady who acquired most of her discoveries sold them for the absurd price of fifty rupees each to the leading Belgian dealer of the time.

Once the stamps had been recognised in philatelic circles, their rise was steady—and spectacular. From £4 apiece the stamps jumped to £24. In 1870 a figure of £38 had been obtained for the pair: by 1881 it had soared to £120. Within a short time this same pair was sold to the fabulous Ferrary for £220.

An unused pair was purchased for £680 in 1893. Not five years later, two 'Post Office' pennies used on a single letter passed the thousand mark by scoring £1600, a price which was immediately surpassed when the same piece was re-sold at £1800. In fact this particular envelope continue to rise, for it was again bought back at £2000 by the original owner and—once more—resold at once for £2200.

Fabulous Price

Big news was made when the two pence Post Office Mauritius figured in an auction room duel in 1904. Opening bid was a mere £500, followed in quick succession by calls of £600 and £700. Next bid jacked the piece—a brilliant unused copy with huge margins—to £1100. It did not stop there, and very soon this crude creation of a half-blind watchmaker stood at the unheard of figure of £1400. This bid was made on behalf of the Berlin Reichstag Museum, which had one of the finest collections of stamps in the world.

The agent of a German dealer advanced the price hesitatingly by a trifling £20 and at this point an obscure London dealer entered the fray with a call of £1450. Faced with this sudden opposition from an unexpected quarter the others backed out, and the piece fell at just fifty short of the thousand five hundred mark. This scene has undoubtedly supplied the background for the fabulous auction duel that is the highlight of the celebrated novel "Antigua Penny Puce'.

It came out soon after, that the man behind the bid was actually the Prince of Wales (later George V) who wanted an example of this prime rarity to hold a place of honour in the Royal Collection.

£1450 stands as the record for the twopenny, although a fine unused example of the penny reached £2100. The only figures to top these marks are £2619 (for a pair) and—the all-time high! £5000 for a unique cover bearing a penny and twopenny together.

Found In Junk

A good deal of the fascination in these Mauritian primitives lies in the fact that they have almost invariably been found lying hidden away with the original owner completely ignorant of their true value. For example the copy which figured in the auction duel mentioned above, and which went into the King's collection, was first discovered in a schoolboy album bang in the middle of a crowd of stamps which were quite worthless in comparison. When a famous London dealer was told of the find and invited to examine the stamp, he was most reluctant to do so since he had already come across dozens of 'Post-Office' stamps which had ultimately turned out to be complete fakes!

A pair of the penny on one envelope was found in an Indian bazaar, (bought for £50, sold for £1600 within a year!) and the magnificent and unique entire bearing a specimen of each value was discovered by a schoolboy in Bordeaux—a lucky windfall since the kid's family netted more than Rs. 35,000 from the find.

Every now and then come tales of more of these rarities turned up in junk hidden away for years. That more discoveries will be made is not at all impossible, for, as has been said, several hundreds were printed and it is not at all unlikely that at least a hundred stamps survive. One specimen came to light only five years ago where it reposed — true to form—unsuspected in an old collection formed during the last century.

When finds like these continue to be made in this day and age, and when they provide such attractive copy for the lay press, it is small wonder that the Post Office Mauritius holds the centre of the stage for philatelic glamour.

To come across a complete sheet of the Penny Black, Plate XI, would net some lucky fellow a much larger sum, but if given the choice, the chances would be that he would far prefer it if Santa Claus brought him a nice shiny Post Office Mauritius for Christmas.

Emphasis On Beauty

Themately is getting a big boost from the Portuguese Colonies, whose long series devoted to a single theme are very popular. Animals are soon to be featured by Angola. Shown above is a tropical butterfly from a new Mozambique set.

In The Wake Of The Birds

Angola's very popular avian series is to be followed by one depicting the animals of the territory. Details of the subjects of the various stamps are lacking for the moment, but there will be twenty values in all, ranging from 5c to 20 angolars.

The denominations will be as follows:

5c; 10c; 20c; 30c; 40c; 50c; 1 angolar; 1 ag. 50c.; 2 ags.; 2 ag. 30c.; 2 ag. 50c.; 3 ags.; 3 ag. 50c.; 4 ags.; 5 ags.; 7 ags.; 10 ags.; 12 ag. 50c.; 15 ags.; 20 ags.

Story Behind The Stamp

'One-Pound Jimmy' Has Had A Hectic Time

THE brilliant aborigine head which adorns the 8½d and 2/6 stamps of Australia is justly considered one of the finest stamp portraits in existence. The man who appears on the stamps however, is virtually unknown.

His name is 'One Pound Jimmy' and here is the story behind the portrait and the stamp. It is taken from some notes by Mr. C. W. Holmes, the editor of the Australian magazine "Walkabout", who writes:

During a visit to the Spotted Tiger mica mine out east of Alice Springs, I once met as fine a specimen of aboriginal manhood as you would wish to see. Tall and lithe, with a particularly well-developed torso, broad forehead, strong features, and the superb carriage of the unspoiled primitive native, he rejoiced under the name of 'One Pound Jimmy.' He was a member of the Wailbri tribe, his social, or group, name being Djungarai. I do not know his ordinary native name.

That was nearly fifteen years ago, and 'Jmmy's' photograph, on the cover of this issue, has not only appeared in earlier issues of 'Walkabout' and in travel advertisements, but has been published in journals in other countries. He is, I believe, the most publicised aboriginal in Australia, although no one has ever featured his name or where he came from or anything about him — he has been presented simply as a symbol of a vanishing race.

"It is rather odd that 'Jimmy' knows nothing of all this publicity or that he has achieved further fame by his portrait appearing on a Commonwealth stamp. However, he will soon know, as 'Walkabout' is sending him a gift just to commemorate the occasion.

"Incidentally, 'One Pound Jimmy' is a reminder of a black page in the history of native affairs in Australia, for he escaped from Brooke's Soak in 1928 when the police felt impelled to fire on a tribe of natives, resulting in most of them being wiped out. Afraid to return to his own country, 'Jimmy' remained for some years in the Arltunga district; subsequently his fears were allayed and he went back to the Hamilton Downs — Napperby country, north-west of the centre.

'Jimmy's' portrait by former 'Walkabout' photographer, Roy Dunstan, was made available to the Postal Department by the Australian National Publicity Association, which holds the copyright.

SPORTSCRIPT

By Dribbler

Photo-Finish

Twenty-two games with 13 ups, 2 downs and 7 draws for three sides in the Senior Harwood Football League at the Cooperage this season is, indeed, what one may call a blanket or photo-finish never before heard of in Bombay's soccer history. But the deciding factor produced an enormous tally in favour of Tata Sports who ran out ultimate winners, with Dynamos following second and India Culture League a close third.

Bombay has had a very bright league despite the fact that it was played in boots for the second year in succession. The weather has not been kind and the ground was equally shabby, yet the standard of football was quite high, and as time goes by, added improvement will be witnessed by those who follow the game so closely.

PAPEN, who skippered the victorious Tata team in the Senior Harwood League.

Good League

The Western India Football Association may be congratulated for the successful conclusion of their long drawn out league. They have been firm. Little or no interference from outside sources were allowed to cause a disruption of their activities. Dynamos and Indian Navy led in the first leg with an identical goal-average but the Navy faded away in the second half due to their staleness and the heavy ground conditions which did not suit the heavy side. India Culture League paid the penalty for their sedateness in easy games, and Tata Sports who with good opposition in the initial half, rallied round to win continuously and with big margins.

Well Balanced

Tata Sports possessed the best balanced side and did very little of experimenting in the second half, having learnt a lesson from their first half reverses which could have been avoided. Thingalaya staged a brilliant comeback after his very serious injury over a year back. Gopal, the substitute custodian, was rather showy and has yet to wield a sure hand. But he can learn a lot by being played in some not-too-important games, and with a coach like Mandon to back him up he can be made reliable. Papen, by now the so-called father of the Tata team and an Olympic stalwart, skippered his side to victory with a truly exemplifying display in deep defence, which many youngsters may do well to emulate. That comes of clean living and no vices!

The Only "Braggie"

But to credit Papen and forget Anthony Braganza, the brain behind the Tata success in attack, would be committing grievous injustice. "Braggie", as he more popularly known, plays the game for the sake of playing; he is always vigorous and methodical and every pass is aimed at a particular spot for its particular purpose. Thanks to some good passing between Neville D'Souza and Braganza, the former was able to do quite a bit of scoring. Without Braganza, I doubt whether Tatas would hold the enviable position they are in today. A dribbler, a scorer and a distributor in the true sense of the word—that is Braganza all the way.

Neville D'Souza has donned Tata Football colours for the first season this year and had made a brilliant job of it, though he has plenty of room for improvement and is still quite young. Infact, it would do him a world of good to sit down on the sidelines and watch Braganza deal with the ball.

Tatas have now acquired the services of Sawant of Dynamos. This will certainly be an asset to the side, but only the right wing will benefit, whereas the left wing is really the weakest and a change would be welcome.

Dynamos had to be content with second place, though a victory in the decider would have brought them premier honours for the first time in their career. Theirs was a very consistent season in as much as they were leaders after the first leg and only failed after a pattern — goal average.

Sawant was the mainstay of the side, while Janki played by starts and fits or vice versa. Narayan, the skipper of the side, was by far the best side and has player in the proved to be a very capable right half. Sheenappa, the custodian, also, distinguished himself. The disbandment of the Asbestos Cement side proved a blessing for the depleted Dynamos side. They acquired the service of Nadan and Bhaskaran.

Unlucky

"Third time unlucky"....

India Culture League failed to annex the Senior Harwood League for the third year in succession. The goalaverage played truant. Once more the side proved to be the biggest draw whenever they appeared. They had the services of Thomas, Sanjiva, Parab and Shanker, while Walter D'Souza, Krishna Bardoloi and Saxby all did useful work. Saxby proved to be the greatest opportunist and registered the highest individual tally. Parab was played as right-inner and his clever dribbling, his lofted goal-mouth kicks and also his crisp drives were a treat to watch.

The Navy made a very good beginning, but faded away towards the end. They seemed to be stunned by defeat; because defeat followed defeat thereafter. Jayram, Pereira and Raghwan were their stalwarts.

Improved

The Goans, who were almost relegated last season, made tremendous progress this season and were placed fifth. They fielded all youngsters and would have fared better had their goalkeeper Alves Almeida not been injured. The Francis Goans did not do well this season due to various internal complications. I wish there was only one Goan team in the League, strongly made up.

Basement side

No comment would be complete on the basement sides were left out. Indian Gymkhana seem to make it a habit of going and coming back from and to the Cooperage every alternate year. The Indian Gymkhana are unable to field a regular side at the Cooperage, but can do so at the Parel ground. Close by to Matunga, I suppose! Dockyard also face relegation, but they were a brand new side with only coach Govind and Puthran to support them.

Senior Soccer League Review

NARAYAN—Skipper of the Dynamos team who were runners-up

Qualifying Division Round By Round

SURPRISES IN THE FINAL LEAGUE, PESTONJEE'S NARROW LOSSES

THERE were some very fine games and some surprising examples of change in form when players who promised to shoot through the league to make the prizewinner's list dropped out and some outsiders slowly wended their way to the top in the final league of the Qualifying Division of the Bombay State Chess Championship.

In the preliminary league the scores of the players who were promoted to the final league were as follows. Group I:— Al Nasir 7½, P. K. Kanga 7, S. N. Tavaria 6½, S. Y. Bhide 6½. Group II:— F. K. Kanga 8½, S. Rehman 7, S. C. Bhatt 5½. Group III. R. Sunderam 8½, V. V. Kuwalekar 7, M. P. Pestonjee 6½.

R. Sunderam who had the highest score in the preliminary league went down to Al Nasir losing a piece in twenty moves in the first round. This was Sunderam's first shock. Al Nasir played the Alekhine attack to the Guico Piano posed by Sunderam and had an easy time. Surendra Bhatt overcame Vithal Kuwalekar the first of a few consecutive victories, Soli Taveria accounted for Pheroze Kanga the winner of the Junior Division.

Surendra Bhatt in the second round forged ahead with a win over Al Nasir. Al Nasir in this only lost game of the tournament committed a grievous oversight and lost a Queen gratis in an otherwise won position. Pestonjee and Tavaria shared the points R. Sunderam and V. V. Kuwalekar continued their misfortune and both lost.

Bhatt met Sunderam in the third round and scored his third successive win while Sunderam got his third successive defeat. The film stars met in a starry battle and Al Nasir had an easy time accounting for S. Rehman. Pestonjee met Tavaria and each took his second half point ungrudgingly little knowing that ½ a point would mean much as the tournament proceeded.

Sunderam Loses 4th. Time

In the fourth round Sunderam lost his fourth game, a strange happening as he was the highest in the first leg. Bhatt continued his series of victories.

In the fifth round Pestonjee came out successful and had the lead with Al Nasir. Pestonjee however was unbeaten so far. Bhatt met his first waterloo at the hands of Rehman who also scored his first win after four losses.

Young Shankar Bhide surprised Surendra Bhatt in the sixth round to give Bhatt his second setback. Bhatt suffered from a major loss of form after losing confidence in the fifth.

Seventh round saw Al Nasir clearly leading when he defeated M. P. Pestonjee trapping his Queen for a Rook. Al Nasir from here continued to lead the field to annex the title. S. Rehman also won and played in glorious form till the end entirely compensating for his previous losses.

Tavaria Goes Down

Al Nasir had little difficulty in dismissing Vithal Kuwalekar in the eigth round. Sunderam who had now started showing good form held Pestonjee to a draw. Soli Tavaria lost to S. Rehman after giving up a Knight almost free.

Al Nasir took a draw from Pheroze Kanga in the ninth and final round while Pestonjee got the better of Bhatt securing the first and second places. To decide the winner between Tavaria and Rehman for the third place the photo-finish of the SONNE-BORNE-BERGER system had to be brought in and Rehman won the third place.

The final scores were:—

Al Nasir 7½, M. P. Pestonjee 6½, S. Rehman 6, S. N. Tavaria 6, S. C. Bhatt 5, R. Sunderam 3½, P. K. Kanga 3, S. Y. Bhide 3, F. K. Kanga 3, V V Kuwalekar 2½.

King's Indian Defence

WHITE:- A. Kotz

BLACK:- P. Lebedev.

1. Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 2. P-Q4, P-KKt3; 3. P-B4, B-Kt2; 4. P-KKt3, Castles; 5. B-Kt2, P-Q3; 6. Castles, Kt-B3 (*1); 7. Kt-B3 P-K4 (*2); 8. P-KR3, Kt-Q2; 9. B-K3, P-KR3 (*3); 10. Q-Q2, K-R2; 11. QR-Q1, P-B4; 12. PxP (*4), PxP (*5); 13. Q-B1, R-K1; 14. B-Kt5 (*6), Kt-K2 (*7); 15. Kt-Q5 P-K5 (*8); 16. Kt-Q4, BxKt; 17. BxKt, BxPch (*9); 18. RxB, RxB; 19, Kt-B6ch, K-Kt2; 20. Q-B3 (*10), K-B2; 21. BxP (*11), P-B3 (*12); 22. BxKBP, PxB; 23. RxP, K-Kt3; 24. R-Q6, R-K3 (*13); 25. RxR, KxR; 26. R-Q6 (*14); QxKt; 27. Q-Q3ch, (*15), K-Kt4; 28. P-R4ch (*16); K-R4; 29. P-Kt4ch, KxRP; 30. RxQ, KtxR; 31. Q-Q8 (*17), K-Kt4; 32. P-K4, K-Kt3; 33. P-K5 (*18), Kt-Q2; 34. Q-Kt8 mate.

(*1) Black chooses a defence favoured by Tchigorin and Yates both protogonists of fighting chess.

(*2) Black gets a grip on the centre. If in reply 8. P-K4 then 8... PxP; 9. KtxP, and Black equalises.

(*3) Instead of this Black should have exchanged to free his cramped position by 9.... PxP; 10. KtxP, KtxKt; 11. BxKt, Kt-K4.

(*4) With choice of four ways to capture Black was bound to select the wrong one.

Violating Black's Strategy

(*5) But the capture is not in accordance with his own strategy in moving 8.... Kt-Q2. Black should have played 12... Kt(Q2) XP, making room for the development of his Queen's Bishop.

(*6) WHITE'S SURPRISING LAST MOVE HAS BEGUN A WONDERFUL COMBINATION.

(*7) If 14 .... PxB; 15. KtxPch, K-Kt1 (On 15....K-R3 or 15.. K-R1, 16. Kt-B7ch wins the Queen); 16. B-Q5ch, K-B1; 17. Kt-R7ch, K-K2; 18. Q-Kt5ch wins.

(*8) Black must not take the Bishop, as then 16. KtxPch, K-Kt1; 17. Kt-K6 wins his Queen.

Wants An Extra Pawn

(*9) Black wants an extra Pawn but White's King Rook comes into play quickly.

(*10) White plans to win the Queen by 21. KtXKtch, King moves (to a white square) and Kt checks accordingly followed by RXQ.

(*11) Another shock! The immediate threat is 22. B-Q5ch. The purpose is to tear open the King Bishop file for the Rook.

(*12) Black sees that 21..PXB; 22.. KtXKtch, K-Kt1; 23. Kt-B6ch would be fatal and that 21..RXB; 22. KtXR would lose the exchange, as he could not recapture.

(*13) Black's clever counter-offer gives him his best chances of resistance.

(*14) Forces Black to give up his Queen. If 26..K-Kt3; 27. Q-Q3ch, K-Kt2; 28. Q-R7ch, K-B1; 29. Q-Kt8ch, K-K2; 30. R-K6 mate.

(*15) Better than 27. RXQch which might not even win. There are more "Problem" moves coming, and the Queen does not run away.

(*16) Black has another opportunity of going wrong, if 28....K-Kt5; 29. RXQ, KtXR; 30. Q-Kt6ch, and White wins the Knight.

(*17) The Knight is pinned, nor can Black's Bishop and Rook come into play.

(*18) The Pawn means to march on, and cost Black a piece. If for instance 33..KtXP; 34. P-K6, Kt-B3; 35. P-K7, K-B2; 36. Q-B8ch.

Black chooses to lose gracefully, by permitting White to mate neatly.

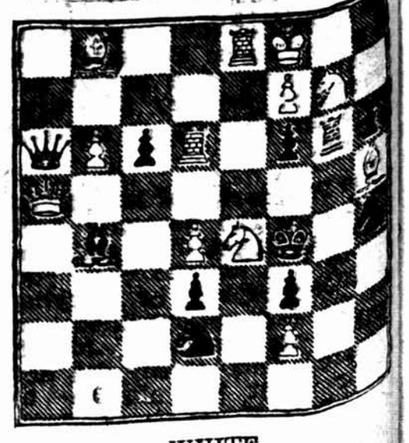
Chess

Bhalchandra V. Khare

BHALJI'S CHESS CORNER

PROBLEM NO. 48

BLACK



WHITE

White to move and Mate in two moves. Solution next week. Problem No. 47 Keymove:—R-Q8

The Bombay Chronicle WEEKLY

PHYSICAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

NEWS SECTION

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, AUGUST 16, 1953

Gallantry Awards On Independence Day

Impressive Investiture At Rashtrapati Bhavan

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15 (UPI).

AT an impressive investiture ceremony held at Rashtrapati Bhavan on the evening of Independence Day 21 army officers received gallantry awards from the President. Of them eight were awarded Mahavir Chakra and 13 Ashoka Chakra, class II awards.

Among those who received the awards three belonged to the Indian Air Force.

Havildar Lal Bahadur Khattri of the Gorkha Rifles, who received the Maha Vir Chakra, was the first and so far the only recipient of two of Free India's gallantry awards. He won the Vir Chakra during the Kashmir operations.

After the citations were read out, these officers walked upto the President's dais one by one to receive the awards.

The President has conferred the honorary rank of Lieut-Colonel on the Maharajkumar of Sikkim.

The President's message conferring this rank was read out by the Indian Political Officer, Shri B. K. Kapur, at the Independence Day parade this morning at Gantok attended by the Maharaja of Sikkim, officials and members of the public. The announcement was received with great applause.

Fire In Grocery Godown

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A small fire broke out in the grocery godown on the ground floor of a two-storeyed building in Kalyan Street, off Frere Road, tonight.

The fire was put out within half an hour by four engines of the Bombay Fire Brigade.

The cause of the fire and the estimate of the damage are not known.

I TAXIED TO FREEDOM

WHAT makes a Soviet "Government Girl" quit her well-paid job in the occupation of Germany?

Privileged, way above the standard of life she could ever hope to enjoy in Soviet Russia, why did she risk playing with fire?

What is it that prompted her change of heart?

Blonde, blue eyed vivacious Ekaterina Ivanovna Petrova the first Soviet "G-Girl" ever to have come west since the war answers these questions in a revealing, frank story that will be published in four parts beginning on Tuesday, August 18, 1953 exclusive in

The Bombay Chronicle

Her story, told in the freedom of the west, bares many hitherto unrevealed facets of life in the Soviet occupation of Germany and Austria.

It also describes the emotions of a Soviet girl visiting Moscow, her home town, this spring after five years in the west.

Be sure to read this timely, informative and highly interesting series beginning in "The Bombay Chronicle".

Bravery Medal For Boy Of 12

SECUNDERABAD, August 15 (UPI): Sheikh Ibrahim, a 12-year-old boy, who had saved five persons from drowning in the Mir Alam tank in June last, was presented a gold medal by the Rajpramukh H.E.H. the Nizam, at the Independence Day celebrations at the Jubilee Hall this evening. The young boy, the Chief Minister Mr. B. Ramakrishna Rao, announced, would also be granted a house and a monthly stipend of Rs. 20 till he completed his high school education.

The Sultan Yields, Bit By Bit....

RABAT, Aug. 15 (UPI-AFP): The Sultan of Morocco Mohamed Ben Yusef has agreed to delegate part of his powers and to state his formal opposition to any foreign interference, including that of the United Nations in Moroccan affairs, it was reliably learned here.

These, it was understood, were the main provisions contained in the Dahir's decrees which the Sultan agreed to seal at the request of General Augustine Guillaume, the French Resident General of Morocco.

Independence Day

Holiday Spirit Pervades City

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"Independence Day" was celebrated by the citizens today with little more than the usual holiday spirit.

Apart from the flags fluttering from a number of public buildings and knots of people gathered at flag-salutation ceremonies at different centres in the city and suburbs, there was little for the citizen to recall the hectic, spontaneous and almost wild joy witnessed on this day six year back—August, 15, 1947.

At numerous meetings held today the common man was exhorted by the leaders to work hard in the task of national reconstruction. He was told that though Government had not achieved all that was desirable, the leaders had done their best in the circumstances to lead the country to prosperity and progress.

The day began with official flag salutation ceremony at the Council Hall when Chief Minister Morarji Desai, who unfurled the national Tricolor, asked the people to be prepared to meet any challenge in the field of national reconstruction.

B.P.C.C. Chief S. K. Patil, unfurling the flag at Chaupatty, reminded the critics of Government that India had made a positive contribution to world peace. Compared to other nations who had gained their freedom along with India, he asserted, the country had made considerable progress in the economic and social spheres.

At a colourful function under the auspices of the Bombay Fire Brigade at Byculla the Mayor, Dr. P. A. Dias, unfurling the flag, exhorted the people to re-dedicate themselves to the task of building up the nation.

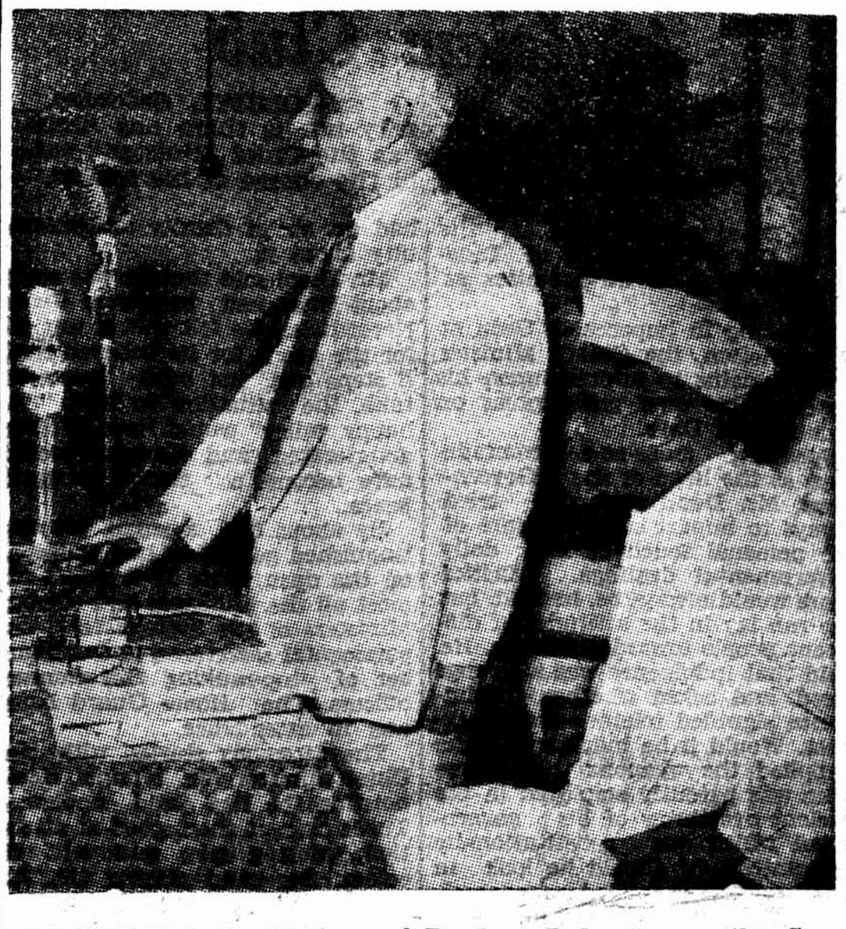
At innumerable other flag-hoisting ceremonies, at street corners in the city and suburbs, various institutions, including the different political parties and student bodies (but excluding the Communists) the people stood up to salute the country's symbol of peace and progress. The Communists seized the opportunity to mobilise public opinion against growing unemployment in the country by observing the day as "Unemployment Day." They took out several processions in the Labour area, which converged at Kamgar Maidan in the evening.

GOVERNOR'S "AT HOME"

The Governor of Bombay, Mr. G. S. Bajpai, was "At Home" to the leading citizens of Bombay at the Town Hall this evening. The distinguished gathering included Mi-

(Continued on Page V)

FOR VISITORS FROM OVERSEAS



Shri G. S. Bajpai, Governor of Bombay, declared open the Congress House extension flats for the Brihad Bharatiya Samaj at the People's Hall on Saturday. Photo shows Shri Bajpai pressing the button. (See Page 2)

Delhi Plans Royal Reception To Pakistan Premier

NEW DELHI, August 15 (UPI).

A WARM welcome will be accorded to the Pakistan Prime Minister, Mr. Mohammad Ali, Begum Ali and Mr. Zafrullah Khan on their arrival at Palam aerodrome on Sunday evening.

Mr. Mohammad Ali and the party travelling by the Pan-American Airways will land at Palam at 6-35 p.m. on August 16.

They will be received at the airport by the Prime Minister Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Cabinet and other Ministers, senior Government officials and prominent citizens of Delhi.

Mr. Mohammad Ali will inspect a 'guard of honour.'

From the airport, Mr. Mohammad Ali will leave for the Rashtrapati Bhawan where he and his party will stay as state guests. On arrival, Mr. Ali will pay a courtesy call on the President. The Pakistan Prime Minister and Begum Ali will dine with Pandit Nehru.

The time-table for Mr. Mohammad Ali's talks with the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru, will be arranged by mutual consultation. The talks will be held at Rashtrapati Bhawan.

ROUND OF VISITS

The Pakistan Prime Minister will have a crowded programme to go through during his four-day stay in India. During the course of his stay here, a programme of visits to the refugee colony, the National Physical Laboratory, the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, the Jumma Masjid, Nizamuddin Durgah and Agra, is being arranged.

The Ministry of External Affairs has been receiving a large number of requests from various civic and social organisations who are anxious to do honour to the distinguished guests, but it has not been possible to accommodate all these requests because of the shortness of the stay of the Pakistan Prime Minister.

On Monday, August 17, Mr. Mohammad Ali will place a wreath at the Samadhi of Mahatma Gandhi at Rajghat. At 10-30 a.m., he will meet the President and later lunch with the Minister of Education, Natural Resources and

(Continued on Page V)

KARAN SINGH'S CALL TO KASHMIR PEOPLE

SRINAGAR, August 15 (UPI): Yuvraj Karan Singh, the Sadr-i-Riyasat of Kashmir and Jammu called upon the people of the State today to "face the crisis before us with calm confidence and courage."

The Sadr-i-Riyasat, who was broadcasting a message to the people of the State from Radio Kashmir on the occasion of the Independence Day said, "On the sixth anniversary of our national independence I send to the people of the State my greetings and good wishes."

Continuing the Yuvraj said: "At this moment more than ever before unity and co-operation of all sections of the people of the State is of utmost importance. The Government headed by Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad is engaged in the task of bringing the much needed economic relief to the people and in giving them honest and efficient administration. In this task your confidence and co-operation is invaluable and I have no doubt that it will be forthcoming in full measure."

RUINS DATING TO 3,000 B.C. FOUND

BAGHDAD, Aug. 15 (NAFEN): Important marble ruins, dating back to 3,000 B.C., have been discovered by the Iraqi Archaeological Mission in the el Hader region.

The ruins include three statues found in three different temples representing the nobility and the clergy of the time. The Mission also found a huge arch of 15-stone blocks on which reliefs of goddesses are carved.

Tragedy Aboard Cargo Ship In Bombay Harbour

BOMBAY, Saturday (NAFEN).

A TRAFIC incident occurred on board a cargo steamer the "British Endeavour" anchored in Bombay harbour which resulted in the death of one of the crew.

Edgar Charles, the store keeper of the ship, entered the pumping room. When he failed to reappear Mr. Henderson, the Chief Officer, went in too.

After a while when there was no sign of either of them yet a third man went into the pumping room, but this time with a gas mask.

The third man came out dragging with him the unconscious body of Chief Officer Henderson and the dead body of Charles.

The accident is believed to have been caused by gas fumes given out by aviation oil which the ship was carrying as cargo.

The Chief Officer was rushed to the hospital and his condition is believed to be serious.

Cambodia's Future

PHOM PENH, Aug. 15 (UPI-AFP): France last night replied to the latest Cambodian counter-proposals concerning the transfer of powers over the army and justice which, when completed, will make Cambodia administratively independent of France.

Prime Minister Penh Nouth was reported to have favourably received the unofficial text of the French reply handed to him this evening.

LIMITS TO TOLERANCE

Morarji Clarifies Issue At Islam Club

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"NEITHER is there any necessity nor is there any desire on my part to speak today as the Chief Minister," said Mr. Morarji Desai this evening, in the course of his speech.

Mr. Desai was speaking at the Islam Club's celebration of Independence Day at its premises at Chowpatty.

Speaking in impeccable Urdu at the function, the Chief Minister was at pains to impress upon his listeners his own philosophies on this Day of Days.

Speaking more as a comrade than as the head of the Government, Mr. Desai said, he tried always to impart some measure of the personal touch of his daily governmental dealings. Critics there would always be, he said, but the rub lay in the attitudes of different people towards criticism. He said that indulgence was a strange word, and asked whether indulgence signified tolerance, or weakness. Would it be indulgence if he supplied the weapons to someone who was patently employed in the violent overthrow of his government which was constitutionally appointed? Or should he look in another direction when someone vilified him without cause, he asked.

Mr. Desai expressed his own surprise that when he said something laudable about a person he was minutely interrogated, but if he said something disparaging, then his word was accepted immediately without question. This was rather intriguing, he said, especially when the reverse should hold good. And this fault, he said, was surprisingly universal among all those whom he came in contact with. A distinguished audience was present at the celebration, including the Consul for Saudi Arabia and Mr. Harris, Municipal Corporator.

had an air of dignity and solemnity about it.

Mr. Desai said that he was sorry about what had happened there. Nevertheless he felt that it was all for the good; for he believed that if steps had not been taken in time, the situation in that "unhappy valley" would have further deteriorated, and Kashmir would have become a threat to world peace.

By about 8-30, a small but distinguished gathering had collected on the open lawn. It included almost all the Ministers and Deputy Ministers of the State, several departmental secretaries and a number of top-ranking Government officers. The Home Guard band was in attendance.

The ceremony started with the Chief Minister Mr. Morarji Desai hoisting the flag amid applause. Those present then stood at attention, saluting the national tricolour, the band playing the national anthem.

Morarji Hoists Tricolour

A passing reference to the recent developments in Kashmir was made by Bombay's Chief Minister Mr. Morarji Desai, while unfurling the nation flag in celebration of the Sixth anniversary of the Independence Day at Council Hall, the seat of State's law-makers, this morning.

The ceremony which lasted for a short span of fifteen minutes

MORARJI'S BROADCAST

Peace and public co-operation were essential conditions of progress, said Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Chief Minister of Bombay, broadcasting from the Bombay Station of All India Radio, today, the sixth anniversary of the Independence Day.

He added that they were nearer world peace, thanks to the efforts made by India's Prime Minister, and no efforts would be spared to put down violence, if any, to ensure peace at home.

As regards public co-operation, he said, there was heartening response. The people had built tanks and bandharas, constructed schools and built and repaired roads. He had, therefore, no doubt that the Government's efforts, reinforced by the spirit of self-help and service among the people, would lead them quickly to the goal to the Welfare State.

Mr. Desai said that on the whole they had a peaceful year of progress in Bombay. The period of the State had realised that if democracy was to grow they must take to constitutional peaceful methods for the solution of their problems, however difficult they might be. Even the recent sporadic symptoms showed that they automatically subsided and the normal constitutional health was immediately restored.

MORARJI'S ADVICE TO MEDICOS

"If we want to reach the goal of a welfare State as early as possible, let each one of us take care to see that one is doing one's duty before bothering about whether the other fellow is doing his duty or not. I find that this is our very common great defect at the present moment. Until we make it a philosophy of our life that we can be happy by making others happy and act upon it, we shall not be able to build up a really efficient welfare State."

This was the gist of the 30-minute address by the Chief Minister to the students and staff of the Grant Medical College on Independence Day.

Earlier a 'guard of honour' was presented to the Chief Minister by the First Medical Company of the College after he unfurled the national flag and the Students' Union also separately presented him an address of welcome.

FLAG HOISTING AT SURAT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The national flag was hoisted in the Surat castle by the Collector, Mr. N. C. Saswadekar, today, at eight a.m. The local officials and social workers attended the ceremony. A tree was also planted on the occasion by the Collector in the Police Welfare Centre in Surat.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD.

H. O. 8, Underhill Road, DELHI.
(Est. 1895)

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS AS ON 30-6-1953.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
i) Paid up Capital	87,50,000
ii) Reserve Fund	89,06,328
iii) Deposits	62,05,70,363
iv) Other liabilities consisting of acceptances, endorsements, bills payable, bills for collections etc.	12,82,96,445
Total Rs.	76,65,23,136

ASSETS	Rs.
i) Cash & Balances with Bankers	7,14,88,955
ii) INVESTMENTS:—	
a) Investment in G.P. Notes, Municipal Loans and Shares, Guaranteed by the Central and State Governments Rs. 27,02,26,373	
b) Other investments. Rs. 94,24,911	27,96,51,284
iii) Loans & Advances	31,36,17,499
iv) Other Assets: Including Bills receivable etc.	10,17,65,398
Total Rs.	76,65,23,136

YODHRAJ.
Chairman and General Manager.

'At Home'

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay, Shri G. S. Bajpai, gave an "at home" this evening at the Town Hall. Leading citizens, Ministers, High Court Judges, industrialists and members of the Legislature were among those who attended the function.

The police band was in attendance.

Social Gathering

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee held a social gathering in the evening at People's hall when a fine entertainment programme was arranged by the Desh Sevikas and Youth Congress. The function was attended among others by Mr. S. K. Patil, Ganpati Shankar Desai and other prominent Congress leaders.

Similar functions were also arranged by various district and Taluka Congress Committees in the city. In the evening a procession was taken out from Ghodapdeo which, after marching through labour area, ended at the E Ward Congress office.

WELFARE OF INDIAN VISITORS

Building Opened

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. Girjashankar Bajpai, Governor of Bombay said today that there were three to four millions of Indians in different parts of the world and Bombay, as the Gateway of India would take the lead in providing opportunities to these overseas people to "breathe from the same fountain of culture and civilisation as we in India."

Mr. Bajpai, who was declaring open the Congress House extension flats for the Brihad Bharatiya Samaj—an organisation formed to look after the welfare and convenience of Indian visitors from overseas—said that Indian citizens abroad always had a desire to savour of their home country and to maintain contact with their homeland, "the living fountain of Indian civilisation."

CONTROVERSY DEPLORED

Mr. Bajpai deplored the controversy over the alleged political leanings of the Samaj. "There is no cause for such controversy," said he, "and the Commonwealth Relations Office should welcome such activities," as the Samaj promoted. He cited the instance of similar British organisations in various countries of the Commonwealth.

Earlier Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Samaj, outlined the aims and objects of the new organisation. He said that the organisation had just purchased a site of land for three lakhs upon which to put up a building for its use, within a short time.

Mr. Patil presented to the Governor a replica of the Ashok pillar and an ivory stick on behalf of the organisation.

CONGRESS PROCESSION TO CHOWPATTY

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee performing the central flag salutation ceremony on behalf of the B.P.C.C. at Chowpatty in the morning reviewed the progress made by India during the last six years of independence and said that Bharat was considered by the nations of the world as the leader of Eastern countries.

Making an appeal to the people to unite and strengthen the hands of the Government, Mr. Patil said, that they had all rights to make constructive criticism of the Government but in no case they should do anything which would harm the cause of their country.

Earlier in the morning there was a procession of Congress volunteers and Sevikas from Congress House which terminated at Chowpatty.

At Nagpur

NAGPUR, Aug. 15 (UPI): Nagpur celebrated the Independence Day in a befitting manner. The main features of the celebration were hoisting of National Flags, Prabhat Pheries and feeding of school children.

Another feature of the day was the inauguration this morning of the Prohibition Week by the Chief Minister Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla before a large and distinguished gathering in the Town Hall.

Governor's Reply To Mayor's Request

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A fervent appeal to the Governor of Bombay Mr. Girjashanker Bajpai to use his good offices with the State Government to secure financial aid for the Bombay Municipal Corporation was made by Dr. P. A. Dias, Mayor, at a function held here early tonight in celebration of the sixth anniversary of the Independence Day.

Dr. Dias who was "At Home" to the Governor, stressed that this was necessary in order to enable the Corporation to meet its increasing financial liabilities.

The pleasant function which came off in the Corporation Hall was attended by a large and distinguished gathering, including the Chief Minister Mr. Morarji Desai and other Ministers, Mr. M. C. Chagla, the Chief Justice of Bombay, members of the Consular Corps, members of the State Legislature and a large number of city fathers.

The mayor at the outset paid homage to the great martyrs, who had laid down their lives in the cause of Indian freedom, particularly Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel. But for them, he said, we would not have inherited such a rich heritage.

Referring to the Municipal Corporation the Mayor said that like other public bodies it had been doing its bit to serve the people by trying to provide them with better civic amenities. Financial stringency, however, stood in the way of expanding its activities and he, therefore, appealed to the Governor "for more funds" from the coffers of the government.

In a brief reply the Governor thanked all for the honour done to him.

Referring to the Mayor's appeal the Governor in a humorous way stated that he had by all means full sympathy for the poor lot of the Corporation. He, however, felt that they "would have to be content with sympathy only." If, however, a bright day were to come when the Government would get "an abundance of ready cash" without increasing taxation, they would certainly help the Corporation.

Continuing, the Governor pointed out that it was not the Bombay Municipal Corporation alone that was faced with financial difficulties. Government too had a similar difficulty. They had all, therefore, to do their best to meet that challenge. What was needed, was patience, and sanity and unity of purpose. Given that, he was confident that Bombay which had been already a great and progressive city, could look forward to a prosperous future.

FUNCTION AT BAL BHAVAN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Young boys and girls should be fearless as Bharat and cultivate a high character like that of Sita, said Shri Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister for Education, addressing a gathering of children at the Bal Bhavan. Shri Desai was unveiling the statues of Chakravarti Bharat and Mahasati Sita at the Bal Bhavan.

The Minister asked the children to retain the spirit of sportsmanship which they had in their childhood even when they grew up, so that they could live more cheerfully and also do more useful work.

The ceremony was followed by the tree planting by children. Among those present on the occasion were the relatives of the late Shri R. A. Podar who had donated the amount for the statues, Shri Kamat, the sculptor who has executed the statues, Smti. Indumati Chimanlal, Deputy Minister for Education and Shri P. M. Lad, Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

Hiray's Broadcast

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"We are nearly out of the woods, after having successfully faced two major natural calamities in the form of scarcity and floods and the credit for this goes in no small measure to the excellent co-operation which the people in the State offered to the authorities to avert them", said Shri B. S. Hiray, Bombay's Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests, in a Marathi talk broadcast from the Bombay station of the All India Radio.

Rajaji Welcomes Rain And Drops His Speech

MADRAS, Aug. 15 (UPI): A huge concourse of the citizens of Madras which gathered at Tilak Ghat to celebrate the 6th year of Independence this evening had to return home on account of a sudden heavy downpour of rain. The crowd, in spite of the rains, was unwilling to go in their desire to hear the Chief Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari speak. Had it not been for the partial failure of the electric lights and the loudspeaker, due to the rains, the meeting would have gone on.

Rajaji and other speakers sitting on the dais were also drenched but in order not to disappoint the mammoth gathering, Rajaji addressed a few words in the course of which he said that it was good they were having rains and that rains would be much more welcome than even his speech. As it was not possible for him to proceed further he waved his hands and appealed to the people to disperse.

Prisoners Celebrate Independence Day

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 15 (UPI): The prisoners of the Secunderabad District Jail also celebrated the Independence Day.

The Inspector-General of Prisons, Mr. C. J. Bhavnani hoisted the national flag. The Juvenile Prisoners' Band struck the National Anthem. Sweets were distributed to over 800 inmates on behalf of the Hyderabad Branch of the Indian Conference of Social Work. The prisoners staged a play "No Vacancy."

The seventh Independence Day was celebrated with Prabhat Pheries, flag hoisting and processions in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad today. Swami Ramanand Tirth, Hyderabad Pradesh Congress President, addressed a meeting.

The Christian missionaries celebrated the Independence Day at a function arranged at St. Grammar School, Hyderabad.

REDS CANCEL THEIR PROGRAMME

The pro-Communist all-Hyderabad Trade Union Congress which had programmed to observe "Unemployment Day" today abandoned it in view of the prohibitory order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. in force in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Democracy Calls For Sacrifice

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The new era of democracy in India would succeed only if the people fulfilled their obligations and duties in a democracy, said Shri Y. B. Chavan, Minister for Civil Supplies here today.

Shri Chavam who was speaking at the meeting held under the auspices of the Greater Bombay Prohibition Committee said that leaders of three generations had sacrificed their everything for what they were enjoying today. If they wanted to repay the loan they owed to those leaders, they must work towards bringing into reality the dreams they cherished.

Dr. T. R. Naravane, Deputy Minister for Prohibition, who presided said that the new social order envisaged by Gandhiji could be brought about only through sacrifice.

"UNEMPLOYMENT DAY" IN POONA

POONA, Aug. 15 (UPI): The sixth Independence Day was observed here as "unemployment day" under the auspices of the People's Joint Committee comprising the Communist Party, the Peasants' and Workers' Party, the Hindu Sabha and the Jan Sangh.

In observance of the "Unemployment Day", a procession was taken out which paraded the main streets of the city, and later terminated into a public meeting at Gokhale Hall where representatives of various political groups, which were party to the joint demonstration spoke on the problem of unemployment facing the country.

Mr. Keshvrao Jedhe presided over the public meeting.

MALGUND (Dist. Ratnagiri) (H.S.): According to reports reaching here from Nivendi, a near village, the farmers were put to the loss of nearly Rs. 4,000 on account of the recent heavy rain fall in this area.

City & Suburbs

TODAY

Hindu: Shravan Shud 6, 2009.
Muslim: Zilhej 5, 1372.
Parsi: Aspandarmad 19, 1322.
Sunrise 6-20 a.m.
Sunset 7-06 p.m.
Hightide 03-26, 15-02.
Lowtide 08-49, 21-26.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN: Inauguration of Bengali language and Tagore's music classes by Mr. Justice K. C. Sen at the Bhavan's Gita Mandir Hall, 9 a.m.

THE HOMOEOPATHIC PRACTITIONERS' ASSOCIATION: First inaugural social gathering at Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Stadium, Worli, 7-30 p.m. Labour Minister, Mr. Shantilal Shah will preside.

RAMTIRTHA YOGASHRAM, DADAR: Yogiraj Shri Umeshchandraji will speak on Yoga Vasistha at 10 a.m.

THE BAGWADI HOBALI MOGAVEERA MAHAJANA SANGHA: Twelfth anniversary celebrations and prize distribution function of the Sangha, Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 2 p.m.

THE KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION: Mr. Vithal N. Chandavarkar will address the students of the Saraswat community at Shrimat Anandashrama Hall, Talmakiwadi, Tardeo, 5-30 p.m.

HINDI PRACHARAK SAMITI, BOMBAY: Prof. Yeshwant Rao will give vocal music in Telugu at Shreemant Sayajirao Maharajah Sangeet Kalabhuvan, Bombay, 12, at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY HINDI SABHA: The second convocation of the Sabha at Jinnah Hall, V. P. Road when Mr. Morarji Desai, Chief Minister, will deliver the address, 10 a.m.

THE BOMBAY JAIN SWAYAMSEVAK MANDAL: Social Gathering and Variety Entertainment programme at the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan at 8-30 a.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain: Free Public Lecture on "The State of the Soul after Death" 6-15 p.m.

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: "What is Infinite becoming Finite?" at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park, 5-30 p.m.

SHISHU VIHAR INAUGURATION
Opening of Shishu Vihar by Minister G. D. Tapase at 4 p.m. at the Central Railway Chawls, G. P. Road, Mazagaon.

Trouble Over Flag In Kalyan

KALYAN, Aug. 15.
(From Our Correspondent)

The Kalyan Congress authorities have insulted the National Flag by hoisting the Congress Party Flag at a public place like Shiwaji Chowk in celebrating the Independence Day today morning.

This is against the Constitution.

This was the gist of the complaint that was made to the town police authorities by Mr. Y. G. Samarth. Senior Sub-Inspector Mr. Jadhav immediately brought this fact to the notice of the local Congress President, Mr. K. G. Kerson, who, it is understood, has admitted the fact.

This incident was brought to the notice of the District Colector Shri Madan who is at present at Ambernath. He ordered the removal of the Congress flag and asked them to hoist the national flag in its place in the Shiwaji Chowk. This was accordingly done.

CHIPLUN: A meeting of the local journalists was held recently to form 'Chiplun Patrakar Sangh.' Shri. A. S. Phadke was elected in this meeting as the first President of the C. P. Sangh.

Depression Has Weakened

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, Aug. 15 (UPI): The following is the All-India weather summary for Saturday:—

Yesterday's depression in North-west Bay crossed the Orissa coast last night near Chandbali and has weakened into a trough extending over Orissa, Chota Nagpur and East Madhya Pradesh.

Rainfall has been widespread in sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Vindhya Pradesh, West Madhya Pradesh, Gujerat, and Malabar-South Kanara and fairly widespread in East Rajasthan, Madhya Bharat, East Madhya Pradesh, the Konkan, Hyderabad and Travancore.

Principal reported amounts of rainfall: Sambalpur 3 inches, Khandwa 3 inches, Mercara 3 inches, Ajmer 2 inches, Deesa 2 inches, Hyderabad 2 inches, Vengurla 2 inches, Patiala 3 inches, Mahableshwar 3 inches, Contai 3 inches, Champa 2 inches, Mandla 2 inches, Shimoga 2 inches.

Forecast valid upto the evening of Sunday:

Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the Punjab Kumaon Hills, the central parts of the country, Gujerat, North Hyderabad, Mysore and along the west coast.

Heavy rainfall warning: Locally heavy rain is likely in South Madhya Bharat, Madhya Pradesh and Gujerat during the next 48 hours. Isolated heavy falls are likely in the Punjab Kumaon Hills.

Woman Falls From Running Train

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An unidentified middle-aged woman fell off a moving train near the Byculla Bridge on the Central Suburban Railway this morning.

She has been rushed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious state. Her condition is stated to be serious.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Dr. Mhaskar Elected President

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Dr. K. S. Mhaskar was elected the President of the Bombay State Association of Physical Education and Recreation, at the annual general meeting of the Association held here recently.

The annual report of the Association together with its audited statement of accounts for the year ending March 31 last, was also adopted at the meeting.

Among other newly-elected office bearers of the Association were Mr. G. V. Puranik, Vice-President, Mr. Lalchand, Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Vasant P. Borkar, Honorary General Secretary, and Mr. Chinubhai P. Shah, Joint Honorary Secretary.

An Executive Council of 15 members was also elected at the meeting.

BANK RESTRAINED FROM PAYING AMOUNT

BOMBAY, Saturday.

On an ex-parte motion taken out by Filmistan Distributors (India) Ltd., in connection with a suit filed by them against P. B. Zaveri, Chunilal Chandulal Shroff, Vithaldas Kalidas, the V. K. Film Distributors and the Central Bank of India, for a declaration that a sum of Rs. 50,000 lying with the bank in favour of the fourth defendants belonged to the plaintiffs, Mr. Justice Desai, at the Bombay High Court, issued an interim injunction restraining the first four defendants from withdrawing the amount and restraining the bank from paying the amount, or transferring the same to anybody pending the disposal of the suit.

His Lordship granted the interim injunction and made the motion returnable on August 28.

Mr. M. V. Desai and Mr. M. H. Shah appeared for the plaintiffs.

A telegraph notification states that "traffic to and from Burma is now normal.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY
243 metres.

07-00 Mangal prabhat, 07-10 Programme, 07-15 M. songs, 07-30 Instr. music, 07-45 S. Vyas, G. songs, 08-15 S. N. Rao, vocal, 11-45 S. M. Rege, vocal, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 V. K. Oak, clarionet, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 S. N. Rao, vocal, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 S. Vyas, G. song, 18-30 S. M. Rege, vocal, 19-00 V. K. Oak, clarionet, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 S. M. Rege, vocal, 20-45 S. Vyas, G. songs, 21-15 Akila Sankaran, K. music, 21-45 Cameo, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Concerto.

VARIATIONS, 353

08-00 V. K. Oak, clarionet, 08-45 Kunda Kirkire, M. songs, 11-00 Your choice, 12-15 Ramchandra, H. songs, 12-30 Sunil Athavankar, vocal, 13-00 Kunda Kirkire, M. songs, 13-30 Ramchandra, M. songs, 13-50 Sunil Athavankar, vocal.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-45 in K., 19-20 Ramchandra, H. songs, 19-30 AIR artist, khayal, 20-30 Book review, H, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 Kunda Kirkire, M. songs, 21-30 AIR artist, vihag, 22-00 S. N. Rao, vocal, 22-30 Sunil Athavankar, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250 m., 312m.—07-30 Arghya, 07-45 AIR artist, geets, 08-15 Gangubai Hangal, kh. v.d., 09-00 N. A. Nyazi party, chorus songs, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, G., 18-00 & 18-10 N. A. Nyazi party, ghazal & geets, 18-20 M. Parmar, geets, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Geet dhara (Ahm.), 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 19-00 Gangubai Hangal vocal, 19-15 M. Parmer, geets, 19-30 For industrial workers (Ahm.), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet dhara (Baroda), 20-15 Gangubai Hangal, vocal, 20-30 Choice, 21-15 M. Parmar, geets, 21-30 S. Gosai, 'repentance', G. play.

RADIO CEYLON

19 & 41 m.—7-00 a.m. Melody Time, 7-15 Sunrise Serenade, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orch. Interlude, 8-00 Choice of People, 8-05 R.M.D.C. Sports Review, 8-15 Choice of People, 9-00 Jazz Club U.S.A., 9-30 Top Tunes of Yesteryear.

25 & 49 m.—6-00 p.m. These were hits, 6-15 Home News from Ceylon, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 Treasure Chest, 7-00 Your Radio Doctor, 7-15 Freddy Martin Show, 7-30 Twentieth Century Serenade, 8-00 Gems from Musical Comedy, 8-30 Double or Quits, 9-00 Top Tunes of Week, 9-30 Revival Time, 10-00 Shall We dance?

Morning—Hindi: 31m. — 7-00/9-30 a.m. Music.

Evening — Hindi: 25 & 49 m.: 7-00/8-00 p.m. Music. 8-00/8-30 p.m. Ovaltine. 8-30/10-00 p.m. Music.

B B C

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE—15-15 London Symp. orch., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Eng. mag., 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Mr. Music, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Together we serve, 23-00 Muchbinding.

EASTERN SERVICE—18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Science, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

On Sunday, August 16, 1953 at 9-45 p.m. All-India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a programme of Recitation of Poems on Freedom, selected and presented by R. Choksi This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

Watan & Kauli Abolition Acts Come Into Force

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay Kauli and Katuban Tenures (Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. XLIV of 1953), and the Bombay Merged Territories (Baroda Watan Abolition) Act, 1953 (Bom. XLVI of 1953), will come into force from the 15th of August, it was officially announced last night.

The rules under the Bombay Merged Territories Baroda Watan Abolition) Act, 1953 were gazetted yesterday under these rules. Applications for compensation are to be made to the Collector in the prescribed form. Every appeal under the act to the Bombay Revenue Tribunal shall bear a court-fee stamp of Rs. 3.

A Campaign Against Unemployment

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A city-wide agitational campaign against growing unemployment will shortly be launched by the Praja-Socialist Party. A decision to this effect was taken at a meeting of the prominent workers of the Party held here recently under the chairmanship of Mr. Mohinuddin Harris.

The meeting also decided to organise a similar agitation against the increase in electric charges in the suburbs.

The campaign to be organised will be of a two-fold nature. The constructive part of the campaign envisages the preparation by experts and economists, of a memorandum analysing the problem of unemployment in all its varied aspects and suggesting positive steps to solve the problem.

The agitational part of the campaign include demonstrations in the form of mass rallies and procession to be organised in co-operation with the trade unions, co-operatives, Gumasta Mandals and such other leftist organisations.

Pray For Nation's Prosperity

CARDINAL'S CALL TO THE PEOPLE

BOMBAY, Saturday: At the Pro-Cathedral, His Eminence Valarian Cardinal Gracias celebrated Thanksgiving Mass on the occasion of Independence Day and in a choice sermon exhorted the people of the congregation to pray that the nation's leaders and the nation may prosper in these difficult times.

He asked the people to be patient as the first seven years of independence was the most difficult years like the life of a child.

Talks On Public Libraries

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A series of talks and discussions are being initiated by the British Council into the workings of public libraries in India.

The series will be spread daily over the period August 20 to 23, and will be inaugurated by the Hon. Justice Gajendragadkar.

Speakers will include Prof. Banerjee, Prof. P. A. Wadia, Dr. M. B. Vajifdar, Mr. A. Toyne of the British Museum Library, Dr. B. S. Kesavan of the National Lnbrary in Calcutta, and Mr. John Makin of the British Council.

Also included are recordings of papers read by L. R. McColvin, Edward Sydney and M. M. Gardner of the British libraries.

The object behind the organisation of this series is "....not to impart instruction on the technique of Library Science, but more to highlight some of the problems to be faced by Indian Librarians," in their endeavour to provide better library facilities to the country's reading millions.

Goans March To Portuguese Consulate

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Goan People's Party led a demonstration of 300 to the Portuguese Consulate, Colaba to serve Anti-Imperialist Day demanding the withdrawal of Portugal from India.

The demonstration before reaching the Consulate marched through the Colaba area shouting anti-Portuguese slogans.

An "Ultimatum to Quit" the country, addressed to Portuguese Prime Minister, was read out before the Consulate. The Consul-General refused to meet a deputation on behalf of the demonstrators.

There was a mild clash with the police when the demonstrators demanded that the Indian National Tricolor be flown side by side on the Portuguese Consulate as is the practice observed by all friendly states. The Consul refused to oblige the demonstrators and some of them forcibly hoisted the flag on the Consulate premises which was later removed.

The Goan People's Party has made a strong protest to the Foreign Affairs Department of the Government of India against the attitude adopted by the Consul-General of Portugal in refusing to hoist the Indian National Flag on the Consulate as a mark of respect to India on Independence Day.

Reds' Call For Unemployment Relief

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Government was criticised for its "total failure to combat unemployment" in the country by Mr. Baburao Jagtap, President of the Mill Mazdoor Union (Red Flag), at a mass Communist rally at Kamgar Maidan which was part of the "Unemployment Day" programme of the Leftist Parties under the auspices of the Bombay State Trade Union Committee.

A resolution adopted at the 7,000-strong meeting asked the Government to allocate a sum of Rs. 50 crores towards unemployment relief. It demanded a slash of 30 per cent in the prevailing prices of the essential commodities. The resolution called upon the authorities to declare a ban on retrenchment and closure of factories.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr. Datta Deshmukh, Kisan Sangh leader, Mr. Vithal Chaudhari, General Secretary of the B.S.T.U.C., and Mr. Jhiradkar, Secretary of the Salaried Employees' Union.

Earlier a number of processions of workers carrying placards and shouting slogans paraded through the labour area to converge at Kamgar Maidan.

Cholera Epidemic In Nanded

AURANGABAD, Aug. 15 (UPI): The epidemic of cholera has been on the increase in Nanded District. According to authoritative reports reaching here, Deglur village claimed a toll of over 100 lives in one day.

Medical aid has been rushed to all the rural areas affected by the epidemic but due to inadequate communication facilities, the medical mobile vans were unable to reach without delay.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, August 15.

Cotton old crop 289, F Rollers 67, NT 64, LSS 59-8, Fourf 56-57, New Crop Oct.-Nov. NT Rollers 65-8 to 66-8, Desi Sind 70, Desi Punjab 68.

Market easier owing to upcountry hedge selling pressure and absence of foreign demand. New crop offers to Japan, United Kingdom and Continental countries are unresponsive at current levels.

Cottonseeds 7-12 to 8-12, firm. Gold 87-8, steadier.

Usha Kiran Ought To Win Again Today

BIHARI LIKELY TO UPSET IN INDEPENDENCE CUP

By Our Racing Correspondent

POONA, August 15.

THE going is rather likely to be slushy tomorrow here when the second day's Poona Summer Races will be decided. The daily showers that have been falling will prevent the timings from being fast again. The Independence Cup—the chief event—for Class Four horses has twelve probables and the outsider "Bihari" has an outstanding chance of scoring from Oases.

Last week's facile winner, Maharaja of Gwalior's "Usha Kiran" seems to be a safe bet for the Cecil Gray Plate.

The following are the probable runners, their jockeys and my selections:—

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE—6 Furlongs.

Dariya Sagar (S. Chavan) 9-0, Bright Steel (P. Khade) 9-0, Stealer (Bhosle R.) 9-0, Rakesh (Pierce) 9-0, Happy Dream (Purtu S.) 8-11, Lady Tarquin (Whiteside) 8-11, Iobal Al Nasser Kheem S.) 8-11 Pratibha (Ganpat S.) 8-11.

LADY TARQUIN Win
BRIGHT STEEL Next Best

*

THE CECIL GRAY PLATE—1 Mile, 1 Furlong.

Charmed Flight (Whiteside) 9-3, Field Officer (Jagdesh) 8-8, Lonely Light (Gangaram) 8-8, Usha Kiran (Kasbekar) 8-4, Gay Radha (Purtu S.) 8-1, Aman (——) 7-12, Chilkhat (Shiba) 7-9, Sangram (P. Khade) 7-6.

USHA KIRAN Win
CHARMED FLIGHT, if absent Field Officer Next Best

*

THE YERAVADA PLATE Div. I—6 Furlongs.

Topflight (Tasi) 9-0, Rashtrapati (I. Khan) 8-13, Pessimist (Amir A.), 8-12, Superbe Rose (Whiteside) 8-12 Yuvaraj (Argade) 8-12, Blusheon (Purtu S.) 8-12, Georgette (——) 8-9, Pyara (S. Chavan) 8-9, Kensington (Kader) 8-7, Gold Way (Hanuman) 8-6, Sheesh Mahal (P. Mistry) 8-5, Rommel (P. Khade) 8-5, Nazeera (Damodar) 8-4, Jahan Ara (Kheem S.) 8-3.

JAHAN ARA Win
SUPERBE ROSE Next Best

*

THE SURAT PLATE—7 Furlongs

Gorgia (Pierce) 9-4, Liberator (Jagdesh) 9-3, Chhoti Begum (P. Khade) 9-1 Viking (Bhosle J.) 9-0, Parker Prince (Amir A.) 8-10, Estrellita (Janardhan) 8-8, Paper Money (Damodar) 8-3, Maid of Persia (Purtu S.) 8-2, Zarzal (Medhe) 7-13, Count Bobby (Rajoo) 7-8, Noorani (Shiba) 7-5, Army and Navy (Purshotam) 7-5, Little Tom (Dinkar) 7-0.

GORGIA Win
CHHOTI BEGUN Next Best

*

THE INDEPENDENCE CUP—1 Mile 1 Furlong.

Magna Carta (——) 9-0, Mogul King (Kheem S.) 8-2, Bihari (Bhosle R.) 8-12, Virvikram (Pierce) 8-11 Nazakat (Purtu S.) 8-8, Repay (P. Mistry) 8-6, Oases (P. Khade) 8-5, Harlem Princess (——) 8-3, Ballynahinch (——) 7-13, Marnaba (Medhe) 8-2, Paper Crown (Damodar) 7-13, Wet Bob (Purshotam) 7-9.

BIHARI Win
OASES Next Best

THE PATAS PLATE—6 Furlongs

Paper King (P. Khade) 9-3, Wild Honey (Damodar) 9-3, Fair Helen (Pierce) 9-1, Dil-Ki-Bat (Purtu S.) 8-13, Viveca (Bhosle R.) 8-10, Dimple Scotch (Kasbekar) 8-8 Casanova (Dinkar) 7-7, Zam Zam (Kheem S.) 8-8, Awaara (Purshotam) 8-3, Demaineta (Whiteside) 7-13, The Roarer (Shiba) 7-10, Golden Flight (Jagdesh) 7-8.

WILD HONEY Win
DIL-KI-BAT Next Best

*

THE YERAVADA PLATE Div. II 6 furlongs.

Rising Day (Pierce) 9-3, Winged Beauty (P. Khade) 9-2, Mah Khurshid (Purtu S.) 8-10, Sweet Caronia (Kheem S.) 8-8, Superb Story (Jagdesh) 8-7, Noor (P. Mistry) 8-7, Fox Trot (Kasbekar) 8-6, Venetian Dancer (S. Chavan) 8-5 Roda Bay (——) 8-0, Down South (Damodar) 8-0, Ali Janab (——) 7-13, No Argument (Deshmukh) 7-11, Royal Impression (Rajoo) 7-9, Jasba (Shiba) 7-8, Kirandevi (——) 7-8.

FOX TROT Win
SWEET CARONIA, if absent Mah Khurshid Next Best

*

CHOICE TREBLE
USHA KIRAN
JAHAN ARA
GORGIA

*

FLUKES
YUVARAJ
VIVECA

Goans Win A Dull Game

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Football was resumed at the St. Xavier's College ground after a break of four days and those that witnessed the replayed match between the Goan Sports Club "A" and Kores Sports Club must have gone home disappointed as the game was dull. The Goans, however, just managed to win by a solitary goal.

Kores made an impressive start but they only were good in midfield. For their short passing did not have a telling effect on the rival defence. The Goans, though saw less of the ball in the first half, appeared dangerous whenever they were in possession and might have scored two goals had it not been for the fine save by crossed over with a blank board. goal-keeper Vichare. The teams

After the interval, the Goans had more of the exchanges and threatened to score. But the rival defence kept them in check. It was only in the twentieth minute that the Goans were able to get the better of the opposition. Silveira found the net and gave the Goans a merited win.

There will be no games tomorrow.

TODAY'S SPORT

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

5-45 p.m. Bombay XI vs Goa XI (Zonal final).

SHROFF WINS IN 3 GAMES

Hindu Gymkhana Badminton

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Seeded P. S. Nilkant disposed off M. K. Bhopardikar in straight games in the second round of the men's singles of the Bombay Presidency Open Badminton tournament played at the Hindu Gymkhana Court this evening.

B. D. Shroff and S. N. Desai made further progress in their singles round, but found immense difficulty. Each had to go through 3 games, the former beating S. A. Phalnikar and the latter G. E. Awati.

The results were:—

MEN'S SINGLES: (Second round): D. N. Dhongade beat K. P. Lokhande 15-1; 15-3; Sam Vircar beat J. F. H. Kien 15-6; 15-12; P. S. Nilkanth beat M. K. Bopardikar 15-4; 15-0; George Lewis beat R. K. Bhandari 15-5; 15-7; B. D. Shroff beat S. A. Phalinikar 9-15; 15-8; 15-6; D. G. A. Rose beat Vijay Udeshi 15-8; 15-7; S. N. Desai beat G. E. Awati 7-15; 18-14; 15-10.

MEN'S DOUBLES: (Second Round) B. D. Shroff and R. N. Muzumdar w.o. S. D. Desai and M. R. Desai (First Round); B. D. Shroff and R. N. Muzumdar beat G. R. Pradhan and N. M. Thakker 15-4; 15-9; S. K. Karmarkar and S. G. Damle beat N. S. Velaskar and S. B. Naik 15-8; 15-5; Vithal Mehta and J. G. Kirawant beat Gotaskar and Chunekar 15-6, 11-15, 15-11; N. M. Natekar and D. N. Dhongade beat D. G. A. Rose and K. G. Herlekar 15-4, 15-3; H. K. Talyarkhan and G. P. Shirke beat J. F. H. Kien and S. N. Desai 15-5, 15-4; R. P. Mistry and P. Nagarwalla beat M. D. Sampat and P. B. Kapadia 15-5; 15-9; V. M. Bhagvat and H. D. Lele beat S. Gupte and R. B. Bhat 15-10; 18-14; V. M. Bhatt and S. A. Phalnikar beat V. G. Kapadia and C. P. Merchant 15-9; 15-9; D. S. Kumana and B. R. Agaskar w.o. Shantilal Himatlal and R. Nemani (I Round).

Aquatic Meet At Thana

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A huge holiday crowd witnessed the second Independence Day aquatic meet conducted by the United Sports Club, Thana, at their swimming pool on Saturday. The seven events for the four grades provided keen competition and praiseworthy performances. Over 200 swimmers took part in the annual gala.

200 metres Open was the event of the day in which the swimmers gave a delightful display to the admiration of spectators. Kashinath Shanker Koli won the event closely followed by S. M. Tandel and Pandurang Koli in that order, S. M. Tandel stood second in 600 metres of the same grade.

Shri S. V. Dhamankar was the guest of honour.

The results:

600 METRES (Open): Prabhakar Mahadev Nakhande 1; Shanker Motiram Tandel 2; Waman Deoram Koli 3. Time 7 min. 30 sec.

200 METRES (Open): Kashinath Sanker Koli 1; Shanker Motiram Tandel 2; Babruvahan Pandurang Koli 3. Time 2 min. 2 sec.

600 METRES (under 18): Dattatreya Mahadeo Koli 1; Sahadeo Dhondu Vitavker 2; Dhanaji Bhasker Jharde 3. Time 8 min. 10 sec.

200 METRES (under 18): Prabhakar Mahadeo Koli 1; Gajanan Bhasker Jharde 2. Sahadeo Dhondu Vitarker 3. Time 2 min. 12 sec.

SWIMMING UNDER WATER (OPEN): Vishnu Krishna Koli 1. Vasudeo Baloo Koli 2.

WALKING (Under 10 years): Ramkant Bhasker Jhavde 1; Jayant Narayan Gupte 2; Madhuker Mahadev Koli 3.

100 METRES (Under 12 years): Sadashiv Bhasker Jhavde 1; Janardan Pandurang Koli 2; Subhash Balkrishna Koli 3. Time 1 min 30 sec.

Farcical Soccer On Independence Day

BOMBAY XI ENTER ZONAL FINAL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A BIG Independence Day crowd returned home rather disappointed this evening when a nine-man Bombay XI got the better of a ten-man Maharashtra XI in the second semi-final of the Zonal Football Tournament by 3 goals to one at the Cooperage.

The farce grew from bad to worse as the game proceeded. First of all, Sheenappa turned up late and Prabhakar was substituted in his place and very soon he was injured in a clash with Khandia and left the field cold; the game was suspended with referee Godinho playing a dramatic role. The goalkeeper resumed, but failed to return after half time and Tully substituted for him, with credit.

The next problem saw Ayoob pull a muscle and he took the permission of his skipper and left for good; Sawant soon followed in his footsteps. Was this soccer or tomfoolery?

This was all that aggravated the crowd in the first half with both sides sharing the exchanges. The second period saw Bombay with 9 men and Maharashtra with ten, but this was a more interesting period. Bombay opened their account in the fifth minute of this half when John passed the ball to Maxie, who first timed a left-booted drive to beat Prabhakar all ends up. This shot by Maxie brought back memories of those classic days when he played for Trades.

Two minutes later, John and Soman clashed and the ball travelled to Middlecoat standing close by; he raced to the top of the box and crashed in an angular drive.

Shiva, however, reduced the margin a few minutes later, when a free kick near the touch line saw Gulabsingh's kick provide him with a perfect header. The kick was awarded against R. Norris pushing an attacker.

Seven minutes before the end, Maxie took a shot at goal, but Prabhakar, the Maharashtra goalie collected and cleared only to see John send in a long shot which was a stinger. This gave Bombay their third goal.

The teams were:

BOMBAY XI: Prabhakar; Peter, Dishington; A. Duncan, Middlecoat, R. Norris; D. Norris; Ayoob, Tully, John, Maxie.

MAHARASHTRA XI: Prabhakar; Salvi, Soman; Nadan, Gulabsingh, Moshin; Sawant, Tambe, Laloo, Shiva, Khandia.

Referee: C. X. Godinho.

National Soccer Commences

CALCUTTA, August 15 (UPI): Assam defeated Orissa by one goal to nil in the first round of National Soccer Championship this afternoon.

International Of Physical Education

BOMBAY, Aug. 15 (UPI): The International Organisation for Physical Education will hereafter bt known as the Federation of International Physical Education, the third world physical education congress which concluded its seven-day session at Istanbul last week, having decided to take out the name Ling from the Federation, have till now, the organisation was known as the Federation of International Gymnastics Ling, after the name of Dr. Ling, the great Swedish gymnast whose methods have been universally accepted.

The official emblem of the Federation will, however, continue to bear Dr. Ling's portrait.

About 128 delegates from 28 countries attended the Istanbul congress. India, Indonesia, Japan, and Pakistan were the only Asian countries represented. Of these only India sent out a team while others only sent delegates.

SERVICES HOCKEY TEAM CHOSEN

Far East Tour Plans

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15 (UPI):—A Services hockey team led by Dhyan Chand will leave India in the third week of October on a three-month tour of the Far Eastern countries, including Singapore, Japan, Hong Kong, Burma and New Zealand.

The tour has been planned by the Services Sports Control Board as a goodwill mission to those countries.

The following players will comprise the team: Dhyan Chand (captain and coach), Nandy Singh, R. Duckworth, C. Lobo, A. B. Hynthes and R. Sinham (Indian Navy); A. S. Bakshi, R. S. Bhola and Swaroop Singh (I.A.F.); E. D. Hubert, Pindi Dass, S. J. Clarence, Shanta Ram Jadav, A. Manuel, Jarnail Singh, Hardayal Singh and H. D. Upadahya (Army).

Stand byes: Darshan Singh Sethi, Karnail Singh and A. C. Nambiar.

Group Captain C. L. Mehta will be officer in charge of the team.

This will be Dhyan Chand's third visit to the Far East, particularly to New Zealand. He first visited New Zealand with an Indian Army team in 1926 and later with the Manavadar team.

EACH ONE MUST DO HIS BIT

Bengal Governor's Call On Independence Day

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15 (UPI): The Governor of West Bengal Dr. H. C. Mookerjee, speaking today at the Calcutta Rotary Club on the occasion of the Independence Day said that they were living in stirring times and creating history; and unless each one of them participated actively in the efforts that were being made at the top level to do something for the people, the results would not be commensurate with their expectations.

Dr. Mookerjee particularly referred to the Five-Year Plan on the occasion.

Dr. Mookerjee invited the attention of the leaders of business and professions to the question of unemployment amongst the youths. He expected them to meet this problem and do what they could to relive not only the under-privileged but also those suffering from lack of employment. What they sorely needed today, Dr. Mookerjee stressed, were men equipped to take part in the productive activities of the country.

Earlier, the Governor presiding over a function held at the Calcutta Corporation building on the occasion observed that a new spirit was growing in Bengal. It was not possible for the Government to do everything out of their limited resources. Public-spirited citizens should come forward to help good causes with their resources.

LINDWALL SAVES AUSTRALIA FROM DISASTER

Trueman Justifies Inclusion

AUSTRALIA (First Innings) 275
ENGLAND (First Innings) For No Loss 1

KENNINGSTON, (Oval) Aug. 15 (UPI).

AUSTRALIA once again retrieved her position wonderfully today after the inexplicable collapse of her middle position batsmen and for this, she owed a lot to Lindwall whose hurricane hitting in reckless defiance of all the stratagem of English attack, enabled her to reach a not-very uncomfortable total of 275 in her first innings. Lindwall's breezy knock of 62 runs must be regarded as of invaluable help to her side having regard to the fact that shortly after the lunch interval Australia lost three of her star batsmen, namely, Hassett, Harvey and De Courcey, for the addition of only 20 runs to the pre-lunch score of 98 for the loss of two wickets. England made 1 run for no loss at draw of stumps.

Fred Trueman amply justified his inclusion in the last test match by capturing four wickets conceding only 86 runs, his victims being Harvey, Hole, De Courcy and Lindwall. Fred Trueman who did not prove very impressive in the beginning today improved wonderfully in direction and speed immediately on resumption of play after lunch.

Australia batted in all for five hours and fifteen minutes, thus leaving barely half an hour's time for England to bat today.

Hutton and Edrich opened England's inning. Edrich had only scored one run and Hutton had not yet opened his account, when play was stopped for the day owing to bad light ten minutes before the scheduled time.

FRED TRUEMAN.

England decided to leave out Wardle from the twelve players originally chosen, Tony Lock of Surrey being pronounced fit to play.

The teams:

ENGLAND: L. Hutton (Captain), W. J. Edrich, P. B. H. May, D. Compton, T. W. Graveney, T. E. Bailey, T. G. Evans, (wicket keeper), J. C. Laker, C. G. A. Lock, A. V. Bedser and F. S. Trueman. Twelfth man: J. Wardle.

AUSTRALIA: A. L. Hassett, (Captain), A. R. Morris, R. N. Harvey, K. R. Miller, G. B. Hole, J. H. De Courcy, A. K. Davidson, R. G. Archer, R. Lindwall, G. R. Langley (Wicket keeper) and W. A. Johnston. Twelfth man: R. Benaud.

Hassett won the toss today for the fifth time in succession in the present test series and elected to bat. The weather condition was all that one could desire.

HASSETT OPENS

Hassett and Morris opened for Australia to the attack of Bedser and Trueman. Trueman failed to make his presence felt, being responsible for sending a number of loose balls which Morris fully utilised. The first half an hour's play realised 20 runs for Australia without any loss. Shortly, thereafter, Bedser, the traditional enemy of Morris, clean bowled the latter when his individual score stood at 15.

The dismissal of Morris brought in Miller, but he tood had to go back to the pavillion being out lbw to Bailey after he had just opened his account.

Hassett and Harvey, thereafter, became associated in 3rd wicket partnership and carried the Australian score to 98 without any further loss upto the lunch interval. Hassett played a stolid and superb captain's innings having scored 51 and still going strong. Harvey also appeared to be in very good form and contributed 29 runs up to lunch interval.

SCORE-BOARD

AUSTRALIA (First Innings)

Hassett c Evans b Bedser	53
Morris lbw Bedser	16
Miller lbw Bailey	1
Harvey c Hutton b Trueman	36
Hole c Evans b Trueman	37
De Courcey c Evans b Trueman	5
Archer c and b Bedser	10
Davidson c Edrich b Laker ..	22
Lindwall c Evans b Trueman	62
Langley c Edrich b Lock ..	18
Johnston not out	9
Extras	6
TOTAL	275

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-38, 2-41, 3-107, 4-111, 5-118, 6-160, 7-160, 8-207, 9-245.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Bedser 29-3-88-3; Trueman 24.3-386-4; Bailey 14-3-42-1; Lock 9-2-19-1; Laker 5-0-34-1.

ENGLAND (First Innings)

Hutton not out	0
Edrich not out	1
Extras	0
TOTAL (for no wicket) ..	1

BOWLING ANALYSIS

Lindwall 1-1-0-0; Miller 1-0-1-0.

A. L. Hassett.

"KASHMIR STORY" BALANCES "KASHMIR CONFLICT"!

LONDON, August 15 (NAFEN).

A LONDON County Council spokesman today told NAFEN why the Council had refused the Indian High Commissioner's request to ban the showing of the British documentary film, "Kashmir Conflict".

He said "the Council only agreed to ban the film in 1951 because there were disturbances in the cinemas. It is the Council's responsibility to see that nothing is exhibited which may result in public disorders.

"The position now is that the film, having been released for public showing, there have been no public disturbances and therefore, the Council do not feel justified in imposing the ban once again. It is a very rare step for the London County Council to ban any film, whatever the source or subject, because of the danger of cramping the freedom of expression.

"The Council were also influenced in 1951 by the fact that "Kashmir Conflict" was the only film available on the subject and its showing could prejudice the issue. Once the Indian film, "Kashmir Story", was available, this admirably gave the Indian viewpoint and provided a balancing factor."

JAN SANGH DEMANDS

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15 (UPI): A three-pronged programme, namely, agitational, organisational and constructive was laid down before the Bharatiya Jan Sangh, by Pandit Mauli Chandra Sharma, acting President of the Sangh, while inaugurating its two-day session, which commenced here this afternoon.

Pandit Sharma demanded an immediate impartial enquiry into the circumstances of the death of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, the Jan Sangh President.

He welcomed the proposal of the merger of Jan Sangh, Hindu Mahasabha and Ram Rajya Parishad.

Referring to the proposed memorial to Dr. Mookerjee to be raised in Delhi, he said it would take the shape of an institute of research in Indian culture and politics with a public hall and a statue. An appeal for collecting a fund of rupees ten lakhs would soon be issued, he said.

FORGED PASSPORTS IN IRAN

(From Our Correspondent)

TEHERAN, Aug. 15: Reports appearing in the local press disclose that a little over 4,000 persons, all Iranians, have succeeded in crossing the frontiers to other lands by means of forged passports and visas arranged by a special band operating in the country.

Police and military checkposts were alerted this week by the Government and the Ministry of Interior claimed to have arrested 60 such people attempting to leave the country. Investigations are being made but none out of the alleged band has yet been apprehended by the authorities.

Holiday Spirit Pervades City

(Continued from Page 1)

nisters, High Court Judges, M.L.A.s and leading businessmen and industrialists and high ranking Civilian and Services officers.

A little later, the Mayor of Bombay held a reception in honour of the Governor at the Corporation Hall.

A Sneh-Sammelan was organised by the B.P.C.C. when an entertainment programme was presented by the Desh Sevikas and Youth Congress.

Government had relaxed the regulations affecting hours of entertainment and food rationing. Though absence of illuminations kept the citizen mostly at home in the night, the weather was kind throughout the day.

The only group that boycotted the day's celebrations with some determination was a group of displaced persons belonging to the Mulund Colony Panchayat, who observed a "hartal" as a protest against enhancement of rents of their quarters.

LEFTISTS OBSERVE "STRUGGLE DAY"

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15 (UPI): August 15 was observed as the "All Bengal Peoples' Struggle Day" and nearly a lakh people rallied at a meeting held this evening at the Maidan under the joint auspices of all the "Left" parties of the State. Sri Hemanta Kumar Basu, M.L.A. (Forward Bloc) presided.

The meeting in a resolution "pledged a new to maintain, "pledged anew to maintain, broaden, and to consolidate the unity of actions so far achieved by all left and progressive parties and continue ceaseless struggle against the Congress-Capitalist reactionary Government on their basic economic and political demands till a toiling peoples' government was established in the country."

Students Complain To Minister

(From Our Correspondent)

GWALIOR, Aug. 15.

Addressing a public meeting this evening, Revenue Minister Sambhagyamal Jain stressed the importance of Independence Day.

He appealed to people to lay down healthy democratic traditions of shouldering responsibilities to raise India's status. He requested students to observe discipline and give due importance to major issues facing the country.

Students staged a demonstration in the meeting raising slogans and complaining that their demands were not coincided and they were lathi-charged while trying to enter the meeting place.

Independence Day At Poona

POONA, Aug. 15 (UPI): The sixth anniversary of Independence Day was celebrated here with flag hoisting ceremonies all over the city by a number of educational and other institutions and Government offices.

Earlier in the morning a number of Prabhat Pheries were taken out in the city.

At Congress House nearly 400 workers of various Labour Unions affiliated to the Indian National Trade Union Congress celebrated the occasion by holding a social gathering. Some entertainment programme was also arranged for the occasion. In the morning Mr. B. S. Gupte unfurled the National Flag at the Congress House here.

At the Aga Khan Palace floral wreaths were laid on the Samadhi of Mahadeo Desai and Kasturbai Gandhi.

Heat, Rain And Riots Take Big Toll In Iran

(From Our Correspondent)

TEHERAN, Aug. 15: Intense heat, heavy rains and fiery emotions took a heavy toll in Iran during the past fortnight. Rains in the northern parts caused havoc by floods, washing away several houses and killing 716 persons in addition to a large number of cattleheads.

The torrents damaged roads and rendered hundreds of people homeless, driving them on to mountains for safety of life. Scores of houses made of wood were seen floating away with lamps burning in them, and the owners could only shed tears standing helplessly on high rocks.

A teen-aged girl found herself sinking into the quagmire and she cried aloud to her mother standing a few steps away for help, but motherly affection and agony could not rescue her from death. Tragedy appeared in dozens of shapes. A U. S. expert said the cause of the whole calamity was the reckless removal of forests by the people.

About 160 persons were killed by sun-stroke in the southern parts of Iran. Mercury shot upto 120 degrees in the shade of 181 degrees in the Sun. The heat-wave was described by old people as the worst in the last 60 years.

Five persons lost their lives in the clashes during referendum in the districts.

Delhi Plans Royal Reception To Pakistan Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

Scientific Research, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. In the evening the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, will hold a reception at Rashtrapati Bhawan for Mr. Mohammad Ali. The Pakistan Prime Minister and party will be entertained to dinner by Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit.

On Tuesday, August 18, the distinguished guests will have luncheon with Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, the Minister of Health. In the evening, Begum Ali will be the guest of honour at a reception by the women of Delhi, while members of Parliament will hold a tea party in honour of Mr. Mohammad Ali. The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, will give a state dinner to Mr. and Begum Ali, Mr. Zafrullah Khan and party.

On Wednesday, August 19, Mr. Mohammad Ali and Party will lunch with the President and in the evening the citizens of Delhi will hold a reception in honour of Mr. Mohammad Ali.

The Pakistan Prime Minister and party will leave for Karachi on August 20.

THE PARTY

The Pakistan Prime Minister and Begum Ali will be accompanied by:

Mr. Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, the Pakistan Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Aziz Ahmed, Cabinet Secretary;

Mr. S. A. Afzal, Political Secretary to the Pakistan Prime Minister;

Mr. Z. A. Bokhari, Director-General of Broadcasting;

Mr. Ali Asghar, Private Secretary to the Pakistan Prime Minister;

Mr. Afzal Ahmed Khan, Deputy Secretary, Ministry of Kashmir Affairs, Pakistan; and

Miss Alya Sabby, Social Secretary to Begum Ali.

Two Egyptian Scholarships

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15.

The Government of Egypt have offered two scholarships with effect from the academic year 1953-54 for post-graduate studies, practical training or research in irrigation engineering, cotton growth and research and science.

Only candidates with a good degree in the subject concerned will be considered. Knowledge of Arabic is a desirable qualification. The candidates should not be less than twenty years old.

The last date for the receipt of applications is August 31, 1953. Application form and further particulars can be had from the Ministry of Education, Scholarships and Information Service, (S-3 Section), Government of India, New Delhi.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LTD. JAMSHEDPUR

EDITOR WANTED for the English Fortnightly House Magazine of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Applicants must be graduates, have experience of journalism, preferably industrial journalism, be capable of expressing themselves in very simple English and be familiar with all work associated with the make-up and publication of a magazine. Salary grade Rs. 400-25-500-30-620-35-655 p.m. plus usual allowances. Age not more than 40 years In case of an exceptionally qualified man, the age-limit may be relaxed, if necessary; and a higher start considered. Applications stating qualifications, experience and age should reach the Superintendent, Labour Bureau, Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, before Monday the 24th August 1953.

THE TATA IRON & STEEL CO. LTD. JAMSHEDPUR.

ASSISTANT EDITOR wanted for the Fortnightly House Magazine of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. Applicant must have experience of Hindi and English journalism, preferably industrial journalism, be capable of expressing himself in very simple Hindi and English and be familiar with all work associated with the make-up and publication of a magazine. Salary grade Rs. 275-15-305-20-405-25-455 p.m. plus usual allowances. Age: not more than 40 years. In case of an exceptionally qualified man, the age limit may be relaxed, if necessary and a higher start considered. Applications stating qualification, experience and age should reach the Superintendent, Labour Bureau Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur before Monday, 24th August. 1953.

(6859)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Gold Medals and Certificates from Maharajas, Judges and notables. Annual monthly details Rs. 5 and 3 questions Rs. 2. Horoscope or writing time required. Pandit Kaliyur M. SRINIVASACHARIAR THAPONIDHI, Madras 17.

No Foothold For Imperialists

BAKSHI ASSURES RELIEF TO COMMON MAN

SRINAGAR, August 15 (UPI).

BAKSHI GHULAM MOHAMMAD said here today that a great imperialist conspiracy to enslave Kashmiris had been foiled by people of Kashmir. He was addressing about 5,000 Independence Day processionists who stopped his car and waved Union flags.

The Kashmir Premier added that as long as there was breath in them, Kashmiris would not allow imperialists to get a foothold in Kashmir. He warned against rumour-mongers and disruptionists and said that Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs of Kashmir would not be deceived by propaganda that was now going on. He assured the citizens that their life, honour and liberty would be fully protected.

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad said his Government was determined to bring economic relief to the people. He did not wish to make any tall claims but said time would prove that he and his colleagues were animated by the highest ideals and that they were determined to implement their promises. They had taken up the reins of administration not to become 'Badshahs' (kings) but to be real servants of the people. His Government was giving topmost priority to the question of ameliorating condition of the masses, he said. His Government wanted to bring the day nearer when every Kashmiri would get two square meals a day and when he would have sufficient clothing and housing accommodation.

The State's new Premier said that recent events had shown that Kashmiris were masters of their destiny. He then said: "I am a humble soldier and I invite you to join with me in the great task of bringing economic stability to the State."

Demonstration Against U. N. Observers

SRINAGAR, August 15 (UPI): About two thousand pro-National Conference People today held demonstrations opposite United Nations Headquarters in Srinagar, shouting slogans "withdraw United Nations observers; go back U.N. observers", etc.

No untoward incident was reported. Demonstrators dispersed peacefully.

Kashmir Ministers Sworn In

SRINAGAR, Aug. 15 (UPI):—Sadr-i-Riyasat Yuvraj Karan Singh this morning administered the oath of office and secrecy to two new Ministers of Bakshi Cabinet —Pandit Shamal Saraf and Mir Qasim.

The Premier later administered oath to two Deputy Ministers, Mr. D. P. Dhar and Mr. Ghulam Rasool Renzoo who hold Home and Development portfolios respectively.

Nothing is officially known yet about portfolios which the Four Ministers of Cabinet will hold but it appears Bakshi himself will hold General Administration and Law and Order portfolios.

Shri. Girdharilal Dogra, who was sworn on Sunday last, will hold Finance; Shri Shamlal Saraf will have Development and Public Health and Mir Qasim Revenue.

After the ceremony was over, Yuvraj Karan Singh hoisted Indian Union Flag.

RATION RAISED

Monthly paddy ration in Srinagar has been raised from 24 seers per head to 27 seers per head.

U. N. OFFICERS JUST DOING THEIR DUTY

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15 (UPI):—Major-General B. L. De Ridder, acting Chief U. N. Military Observer in Kashmir, denied in a statement today the allegations made in the press against the "personal integrity of the U. N. observers."

He said: "The charges are without any foundation whatsoever and irresponsible and can only have the effect of increasing the dangers under which these officers must carry out their duties."

"The United Nations Military Observer Group is in Kashmir for the sole purpose of assisting the military authorities of India and Pakistan in implementing the Cease-Fire Agreement of January 1, 1949. The function of the observers is to investigate complaints by either party alleging violations of the Agreement and to establish the facts. They have no political functions and they are under instructions not to engage in any political activities. These instructions have been and are being, faithfully carried out."

Chatterjee Criticises Cry Of Jehad

NEW DELHI, August 15 (UPI): Addressing a public meeting here on the Independence Day, Shri N. C. Chatterjee, President of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, expressed the hope that there would be a change of heart and re-orientation of policy on the part of Pakistan that, he added was the way to solve Indo-Pakistan deadlock. The talk of "a challenge to Pakistan" might only excite the fanatical elements.

After reiterating his party's faith in the ideal of "Akhand Bharat", the Hindu Mahasabha President characterised the reaction of a section of the Pakistan press to the recent developments in Kashmir as "disturbing." He said, "they have raised the shrill cry of Jehad, and have trotted out mendacious charges against the new Government of Kashmir and the Government of India.

Shri Chatterjee congratulated the new Kashmir Premier for his "statesman-like utterances" and said the "comprehensive economic programme which the new Premier of Kashmir has envisaged shows that e as conceded many of the points made by the Jammu leaders.

He regretted the Prime Minister's charge that the Jammu agitation was responsible for exciting the people of Kashmir and making them think in terms of Independent Kashmir. He said whatever the Prime Minister or some politicans in Delhi might say, the people of India should remember that it was the Jammu agitation which had taken the lid off the face of politicians who were treacherously working against the interests of the people of Kashmir and of India.

Independence Day In Srinagar

SRINAGAR, Aug. 15 (UPI): Three big Independence Day processions were taken out today in different parts of Srinagar. Processions were organized by National Conference and each procession consisted of 2,000 to 3,000 people.

Shouts of "Nehru Zindabad, Bakshi Ghulam Mohamad Zindabad, Azad Hindustan Zindabad and Naya Kashmir Zindabad" were raised by processionists.

MALAYS DEMAND TARGET DATE FOR FREEDOM

SINGAPORE, Aug. 15 (UPI-AFP): In a meeting in Johore Bharu yesterday ten political parties in Malaya moved that the target date for Malayan independence should be set for 1957 with national elections taking place in 1954, as the first step.

The political parties supported in general the moves made by the leading Malay Party, United Malay National Organization, in its struggle for national independence but sharply criticised several of its past action. They attacked the U.M.N.O. for its failure to consult other political organisations before forming an alliance with the Malayan Chinese Association.

They further criticised the organisation for its resolution that free Malaya should remain within the Commonwealth. Independence should be obtained before the country decided to remain within the Commonwealth, the delegates said they also accused the UMNO of not giving other Malaya parties a chance to express opinion on independence.

No-Tax Move By Malaya Village

KUALA LUMPUR: August 15 (NAFEN): Villagers of a small riverine community in Kelantan have threatened civil disobedience unless poll tax measures are withdrawn.

It is the first instance of one of Malaya's newly-formed village councils causing widespread opposition. The council has proposed 88 new taxes including the poll tax, a house assessment and a bicycle tax. The local council wants the money to improve the village and educational facilities. The villagers have appealed to the State's Prime Minister, the British Adviser, the State Secretary and unofficial members of the State Council against the taxes in a petition signed by 340 persons. Under the constitution, the village council can auction the property of those who fail to pay their taxes.

FIVE INDIAN POLICEMEN KILLED

KUALA, LUMPUR: August 15 (NAFEN): For the second time during the emergency, terrorists used electrically detonated land mines to ambush Indian special constables in the Sungei Siput area of Perak. Five Indian policemen were killed and two others were wounded. Three of the policemen escaped unhurt. The policemen were travelling through rubber and squatter areas on Kamiri Estate and were marching in open formation when the mines were exploded and the terrorists opened fire.

Korea P.O.W. Exchange

PAN MUN JOM, August 15 (UPI-AFP): A total of 27,243 Communist war prisoners were released by the United Nations Command as of August 14, the tenth day of the current repatriation operations, whereas the Communists returned total of 3,982 Allied prisoners. The Allied batch included 917 Americans, 370 British, 2,428 South Koreans and a number of other nationalities.

Dr. Rhee At It Again

SEOUL, August 15 (UPI-AFP): President Syngman Rhee today declared that South Koreans were determined to march to the north as early as possible to save their North Korean brethren from the threat of death weighing on them. Dr. Rhee was addressing over 2,000 South Koreans gathered in front of the Capital here on the fifth anniversary of the foundation of the Republic of Korea.

Addressing his people for the first time since the enforcement of the Armistice, Dr. Rhee explained the reasons why he had provisionally come round to the United Nations' view-point, stressing the march northward was only postponed.

Mulund Home Guards

THANA, Aug. 15 (H.S.): Shri Prabhakar Madhavrao Hegde, newly appointed District Home Guard Commandant, had recently convened an informal meeting of all the Taluka Commandants and Staff Officers. Capt. Manekji, Bombay State Home Guard Commandant, accompanied by Shri. Deulkar, District Superintendent of Police, Thana, was also present for this meeting, it is learnt.

It is further learnt that in the course of this meeting Shri. P. M. Hegde, District Home Guard Commandant, put forth a demand stating that Mulund Home Guard Unit, which was at present linked up to the Greater Bombay Unit, should be included in the Thana District Unit. It is understood that Capt. Manekji, on hearing this demand, has assured the Thana District Home Guards to decide this issue in the near future.

Toll Of Floods In Japan

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (UPI-AFP): Provisional figures of the flood victims in the Kyoto area were given here today as 159 dead, 200 injured and 70 missing. About one hundred houses were completely destroyed, nearly 200 damaged and another hundred flooded.

Search For Relatives Buried Under Debris

Pathetic Scenes On 'Quake-Hit Ionian Islands

ATHENS, August 15 (UPI-AFP).

As one of the greatest peace-time mercy campaigns, ever planned, got under way, thanks to the prompt action by the Greek Government and massive help from the American and British navies, the victims of the Greek terror islands were slowly recovering today from their ordeal.

And confusion which spread so rapidly among the inhabitants of the Ionian islands seems to have died down while the tremors became weaker and less frequent.

Hundreds of victims were today being shipped to safety and provided with clothing, food and medical attention by thousands of willing hands from many nationalities. Prefabricated huts and material to build temporary lodgings are among the most urgently needed equipment as so many remain homeless.

Two hundred and fifty wounded were transported today to Patras, while in the Argostrolian and Zante areas, hundreds of other desparing people, their clothes torn to shreds, were roaming through the smoking ruins of their houses in a desperate attempt to find some child or relative buried in the debris.

OUR WAR IS AGAINST UNEMPLOYMENT

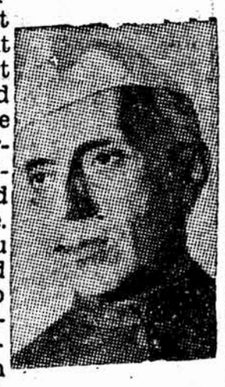
POLICY OF FRIENDSHIP WITH ALL, SAYS NEHRU

Let Us Rededicate To Gandhiji's Teachings

NEW DELHI, August 15 (UPI).

PRIME MINISTER MR. NEHRU, in his major Independence Anniversary speech from the ramparts of the Red Fort reiterated India's policy of peace in the world and economic progress at home.

Earlier, he hoisted the National Flag at the historic fort, a ceremony which he has been performing annually ever since the advent of freedom. A military band played the National Anthem and a salvo of 31 guns was fired in salute.



Many hundred thousands of people crowding the vast grounds in front of Red Fort burst into loud applause as the tricolour fluttered in the bracing breeze and bright sunshine.

Mr. Nehru made a pointed reference to "angry reactions" in Pakistan to certain happenings in Kashmir a week ago. He regretted that all this "anger and excitement" had been created by reports which were totally false and baseless. He emphatically contradicted reports appearing in Pakistan and some other foreign countries that Indian Army had been used in Kashmir.

TROOPS FOR PEACE

People loudly cheered the Prime Minister when he declared that India's policy of peace and prevention of war had been appreciated in the world. At present some Indian troops were on way to Korea "not for conquest or conflict but for peace." They had gone there on an invitation from both the belligerent parties, to discharge certain responsibilities.

Mr. Nehru added that India, however, did want to fight a war and that was the war against poverty and unemployment. Political freedom had been achieved but that was only a part of the goal. This freedom had to be completed by raising the economic standards of the 360 million people. That was a gigantic task and would need a lot of patience and perseverance.

The Prime Minister made it clear that India would not interfere in the internal affairs of any country. Nor would she allow any other country to interfere in her own affairs.

A PASSING THING

"We wish to follow a policy of friendship with all countries including our neighbour Pakistan, even if there is some excitement there over something of the other, because excitement or anger is a passing thing and should not be allowed to come in the way of cordiality and co-operation," said Mr. Nehru.

Excitement and anger, the Prime Minister pointed out, could not help the solution of any problem. In the days to come the country and the world would be faced with many trying problems. If they faced these problems with forbearance and fortitude, they would succeed. If they allowed themselves to be ruffled or excited, the result should be otherwise. Indeed, the more annoying a problem, the more was the need of calm and cool thinking about it.

Recalling that he had been given a very warm and affectionate welcome by the people and Government of Pakistan during his recent visit to Karachi, Mr. Nehru said it would be tragic if this state of affairs changed because of any momentary commotion or excitement.

The Prime Minister of Pakistan was expected in New Delhi tomorrow and he hoped that the people of Delhi would a accord a hearty welcome to Mr. Mohammed Ali, a welcome which should behove the traditions of this historic city.

3 DIVIDING FORCES

Mr. Nehru appealed to the people to rededicate themselves to the teachings of Mahatma Gandhi and to eschew communalism, provincialism and casteism—the three dividing forces which had made India weak. Even in the matter of Kashmir, these communal forces had succeeded in achieving just the reverse of what they professed to be their goal.

At the outset, the Prime Minister congratulated the people on the sixth anniversary of national independence. On this auspicious day, he said, they should remember the person because of whom India was free, who had given a new life to a crestfallen people and a new and better status to the nation. Remembering Mahatma Gandhi, he added, meant remembering the principles which he practised and preached, it meant remembering the ideals for which he stood.

NO WRONG WAYS

India, Mr. Nehru said, had a long history of many thousand years during which the country had risen to great heights of glory and had also fallen low occasionally. The people had to remember what were the things which made the country strong and what resulted in her weakness. What was their goal now and how did they propose to reach there?

The Prime Minister emphasised that wrong ways would never lead to the right goal. They had seen even at the time of independence that some wrong things had resulted in large-scale misery to the millions who had to migrate from one part of the country to another following communal riots. After-effects of that misery still continues.

Today it was clear that their primary task was to raise the economic standards of the 360 millions of people, to alleviate their sufferings and to give a new life to the country. How were we to achieve all these things?

FIGHT SECTIONALISM

The first thing, he continued, that had to be done was to consolidate the hard-won freedom and to defend it with all their might. Secondly, it was necessary to pursure a policy of friendliness with all the countries and to co-operate with them. Thirdly, India should not interfere in the internal affairs of any other country just as it should not allow any other country to interfere in her own ayairs.

And over and above that it was of the utmost importance that in the internal matters of the country, all those forces which tended to divide the great family of 360 million people should be fought and foiled.

Communalism was one such force which undermined the national unity. Provincialism was another. People must know that they could progress only if the entire country progressed. If India went under, no single province could go up.

PART OF THE GOAL

Political freedom, the Prime Minister pointed out, had been achieved. But that was only a part of the goal. Freedom could be complete only when it reached every individual in the shape of better economic conditions, only when poverty and unemployment had been eliminated, only when every man and every woman was in a position to work and contribute to the national wealth.

In the external sphere, their task was to pursue a policy of peace and prevention of war. India did not want to take any very substantial part in international affairs because she wanted to concentrate on work at home. But still there could be no running away from responsibilities.

For instance, at present some friends and some troops were on way to Korea. Normally, armies went out of a country for purposes of conquest. But Indian troops were going thousands of miles for the purposes of peace. (Cheers).

These forces were going there on the invitation from both sides which were fighting each other but were nonetheless agreed that India should be called to discharge some responsibilities. It was not possible to run away from such responsibilities.

Mr. Nehru said there was a talk in the world once again whether the cold war atmosphere would change or continue. It was, however, regrettable that some people still talked out of fear and in terms of threats. This could not relieve the tension or ease the situation. For the purposes of achieving friendship it was essential to shed fear and threats and to "extend the hand with a firm heart."

During the last six years, Mr. Nehru said, many great things had been done in India and he had no doubt that future historians would give them credit for these. But much more remained to be done. The task was gigantic as compared to the resources. If all shared the task, the burden might be less.

KASHMIR

As regards Kashmir, the Prime Minister said, there had been considerable excitement in Pakistan over the happenings in Kashmir over a week ago. He did not want to say much about this issue. But he did wish to warn the people that they should not trust all sorts of reports and rumours. He was really surprised over the totally false and baseless news appearing in Pakistan. The press of that country and some other countries had published that Indian troops had fired at the people in Kashmir.

"I say emphatically, and deliberately that Indian troops have not been used in Kashmir. There is no point in publishing false reports and inciting the people. That can only create ill-will.

There were certain aspects of the recent happenings in Kashmir which were sorrowful. The parting of an old colleague and comrade was painful indeed. Therefore, it was useless to blame any one or malign any one. After all blaming an old colleague would mean blaming themselves. Nevertheless, even painful duty had to be done and the right thing was to do it with grace.

Mr. Nehru reiterated that the future of Kashmir would be decided by the people of Kashmir themselves. There could be no imposition on them. The new Government that had been formed would continue only so long as it enjoyed the confidence of the elected Constituent Assembly. Otherwise some other government would be formed by the Assembly.

STRANGE EXCITEMENT

Mr. Nehru said there was a strange excitement and anger in Pakistan over Kashmir which had no relation to realities whatever. It was not proper that people should be so completely upset, because big problems could not be solved in this way. In days to come, the country and the world would be faced with many trying problems. Unless they were faced with forebearance and fortitude, they would not be solved, indeed, the more annoying a problem, the more was the need for calm and cool thinking.

In conclusion, Mr. Nehru asked people to renew their pledge, under their dear flag, to keep on serving the country. The generations would come and go but Bharat would go on for ever. India was immortal. It should, therefore, be the desire of the present generation to do something in the service of the Motherland and leave behind something for which the posterity should remember them.

At the end of his speech, the Prime Minister asked the people to shout Jai Hind thrice and the people responded with full-throated shouts.

Nearly 1,000 boys and girls of various local schools sang "Jana Gana, Mana" bringing the function to a close.

Earlier, on his arrival at the Red Fort, Mr. Nehru inspected a guard of honour presented by the three wings of the armed forces and the Delhi Police.

Members of the diplomatic corps, Central Ministers, service chiefs, and prominent citizens were present at the function.

STAKE ALL ON SECULARISM

Dr. Lohia's Call To Kashmir

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 15 (UPI): Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Praja Socialist leader of India, said here today that the "time has now come to stake all on a positively nationalist, economically progressive and an altogether trenchantly secular policy for Kashmir".

The following is the full text of Dr. Lohia's statement:—

"News regarding composition of Kashmir Cabinet are disturbing. I have already welcomed the valuable support of Kashmir Communists in the cause of secularism. But it would be dangerous to forget that the original sin of advocating independent Kashmir lies with them, and they kept on sinning for the whole five years. Furthermore, they may change their present policy at any time under one international shift or another.

"None should mind the inclusion of a single Communist in the Kashmir Cabinet in order that the support to its secularist cause may effectively continue. However, the Kashmir Premier will now have to appoint three more Cabinet Ministers of positively Nationalist and non-Communist majority. There is no dearth of men like the unflinching Maulana Sayeed, General Secretary of the National Conference, and Jielal Tamiri. Any other policy would bring disaster in its wake.

"And I appeal to Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed and the Constituent Assembly not to gift the key of Kashmir Cabinet to the Communists. The time has now come to stake all on a positively Nationalist, economically progressive and an altogether trenchantyl secular policy for Kashmir. The Kashmir National Conference may yet have to go through more fire and men of steel and unshifting purpose can alone do so. We of the rest of India pledge to join the crusade for a State that is bilnd to religious separation, but the centre and prime mover of such a crusade is now obviously the people of Kashmir".

LAHORE BAN EXTENDED

Exemption For Kashmir Day Meeting

LAHORE, Augst 15 (UPI-AFP): Ban on carrying arms, public meetings, processions and demonstration in Lahore has been extended for another three months from August 15. The ban was imposed first in the last week of February which was extended for three months on May 15, following the withdrawal of martial law. However, the Kashmir Day meeting to be held on August 16 shall be exempted from the ban.

SECUNDERABAD, Aug. 15 (UPI) Employees of the Osmania University, and its subordinate colleges numbering about 900 will go on strike from August 25 against the alleged non-implementation of the agreement on Rege Committee recommendation to Chowkidars, arrived at in the conciliation proceedings.

19 LAKH ACRES IN 2 1/2 YEARS

Bhoodan Record

MADRAS, Aug. 15 (UPI): Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, the Praja-Socialist leader, said here today that the 'Bhoodan' Movement of Acharya Vinobha Bhave was a revolutionary movement in essence, that it was based on the initiative of the mass of people and changes were being brought about not by legislation or by any revolutionary movement of a violent type as was understood in over parts of the world, but by means of a non-violent revolution.

He said that this movement had shown to the rest of the world that India was able to bring about economic and social revolution with resort to violence as much as she had attained political revolution by the same method under the inspiring leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Jayaprakash said that within a short period of 2-1/2 years the Bhoodan Movement had helped the voluntary surrender of lands by owners to the tune of about 19 lakh acres to be distributed to the landless, thus bringing about a better moralising and humanising climate throughout the country.

A COMPARISON

He compared this with the so-called achievements of the Communists in the matter of redistribution of lands in Telangana through the adoption of violent means of the worst character.

He said that in 2-1/2 years of a violent revolution they could snatch only 30,000 acres of land after killing 3,000 people and perpetrating untold sufferings on the people there. The sufferings of the people did not stop with this, they had to undergo worse ordeals when the police went to restore order there.

This only showed that no violent attempt was likely to succeed. He said that even after 37 years after the famous revolution, people were not in power in Russia.

Ambulance Car Attacked

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 15 (UPI): The ambulance car which was sent from the Civil Hospital to remove the hunger-striking students in the North Hall of the Senate House last night was reported to have been attacked by some students as a result of which the car was damaged and the horn smashed.

DARJEELING, Aug. 15 (UPI): One Mrs. Brooks of Darjeeling was found hanging in her house. She is believed to have committed suicide. The police are investigating.

A torch procession was taken out from Macchilimar School Hall, K akori Colony, Versova, which went round the principal streets on Fri day night.

Emergency Continues In Colombo

INCENDIARISM CAUSES PANDEMONIUM IN ZOO; FIND OF PRISONERS' ARSENAL INSIDE JAIL

COLOMBO, Aug. 15 (UPI).

CONDITIONS in Colombo today were almost normal after two days of violent disturbances, but the state of emergency continuedd to be in force. Curfew was again enforced today from 6-30 p.m. to dawn tomorrow.

Government today announced regulations under which arson, looting, and trespass are punishable with death or imprisonment for life. By another regulation, sedition or incitement by words, signs or conduct were made punishable with rigorous imprisonment up to a maximum of twenty years.

Armed troops were still patrolling streets in Colombo, while bridges and other strategic points in the city were being heavily guarded and machine gun and bren gun nests set up.

Late last night, police and military personnel raided the Communist Party headquarters and took away a number of persons for interrogation, but released them this morning.

Two cases of incendiarism were reported early this morning. One of them occurred in the Government Central School adjoining Zoological Gardens in Dehiwala which was completely gutted. The big blaze in the school near the zoo caused pandemonium among the animals there which raised loud chorus of trumpeting and roaring. Fortunately no wild beasts escaped. Owing to the curfew, the big August race meeting fixed for today was postponed.

ARSENAL IN JAIL

In Mahara gaol, which houses the most notorious and hardened criminals, the prisoners again became violent and caused damage estimated at about Rs. two lakhs, when they attempted a mass breakout.

One ring leader was shot dead, when he tried to wrench a rifle from an armed guard. The entire gaol has now been placed under strong military guard. It is alleged that a prisoners' arsenal has been discovered inside the jail precincts which contained ammunition, pick-axes, saw-blades, acid bottles and various other lethal weapons.

The fatal casualty roll among the strikers though 21 according to official resources, is put at 30 by other sources. The latter put the number of those seriously injured at over 200.

Personal

RAJ BHAVAN NEWS
SATURDAY, August 15.

The Governor of Bombay presided at the inaugural function of the Shri Brihad Bharatiya Samaj. at the Congress House.

The Governor and Shrimati Bajpai lunched with Shri Morarji R. Desai at his residence.

In the afternoon, the Governor and Shrimati Bajpai gave an "At Home" at the Town Hall in observance of the sixth anniversary of the Independence Day. Later the Governor attended an 'At Home' given by the Mayor of Bombay at the Municipal Corporation Hall.

Stop Press

ASKED TO QUIT

SRINAGAR, Aug. 15 (UPI): Miss Edna Fontaine, British artist, was served with an externment order by the Kashmir Government this evening for alleged anti-state activities. She has been asked to quit the state within 24 hours.

She is leaving the state tomorrow. The police are stated to have searched her house boat this evening.

MOSSADEQ'S REQUEST

TEHERAN, August 15 (UPI): Premier Mohammed Mossadeq of Iran today asked Mohammed Reza Pahlevi to decree the dissolution of the Majlis "pursuant to last week's referendum."

10 Killed In TrainMishap

LONDON, Aug. 15 (UPI-AFP): It was feared that ten persons were killed and 37 injured in a train accident near Manchester today. Two local trains collided early this morning on the Irk valley.

Five coaches jumped off the rails. The police reported that one of the coaches plunged into the River Irk.

Police land cars, and ambulances and fire engines from Manchester rushed to the scene of the collision. Rescue teams were excavating passengers trapped in the wreckage and several had been thrown into the river Irk by the force of the impact.

This was the first serious railroad accident in Britain since the Harrow-Wealdesone collision on October 8 last year when 112 people were killed and 170 injured.

ROY'S SOLUTION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT

Artists Must Inculcate Dignity Of Labour

CALCUTTA, Aug. 15 (UPI): The Chief Minister Dr. B. C. Roy today called upon the writers and artists to rouse enthusiasm among the people through their writings and paintings, so that the various development projects taken up by the State Government could be implemented.

About 70 prominent literateurs of West Bengal responded to the invitation extended by the Chief Minister and gathered at a conference at the Writers Building on Independence Day.

Dr. Roy said intellectuals of the country had a special duty to their motherland at this juncture. Through their creations of art, they must give to the people a true picture of the country—its problems and difficulties. They must know their own people and the country.

The main task before the Government, Dr. Roy continued, was to solve the acute problem of unemployment. He called upon the writers to use their pens for imbibing among the youths the sense of dignity of labour.

Linlithgow Leaves £500

LONDON, August 15 (NAFEN): Surprise has been caused here by the announcement that Lord Linlithgow, a former Viceroy of India and up to the time of his death Chairman of the Midland Bank at a salary of £15,000 a year, has left only £500.

His will published in Edinburgh discloses that this is the total sum involved, although he was regarded as a very wealthy man. It is being pointed out that his family estates in Scotland as well as other family property were formed into a company many years ago and that provided Lord Linlithgow transferred the estate company shares to his heir at least five years before his death, no death duties on the estate will be due.

These duties range up to 16 shillings in the pound on estates about £1,000,000.

P.S.P. Capture All Seats

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15: All the nine seats in the municipal council of Nahan, home town of the Himachal Chief Minister, Dr. Parmar, have been captured by candidates of the Praja Socialist Party.

JHANSI EXPRESS COLLIDES

LUCKNOW, August 15 (UPI): Some passengers were injured and two railway engines damaged when the Jhansi Express collided with a shunting engine in the station yard here yesterday.

The accident would have been more serious, had not the Express not slowed down its speed. The shunting engine too was movingly slowly. The buffers of the two engines were completely damaged. Some passengers on Express received slight injuries from the luggages falling from the bunks.

The station superintendent denied a report that one passenger was killed as a result of the injuries.

General Assembly To Meet Earlier?

SUGGESTION FROM U.N. SECRETARIAT

U. N. (New York), Aug. 15 (UPI-AFP): The United Nations Secretariat suggested yesterday in a memorandum to the U. N. member-nations that the General Assembly should meet on April 20 in the future instead of the third Tuesday of September as at present.

This would permit the Assembly to work without interruption which it has only been able to do in two out of the seven regular sessions.

The proposed date of the General Assembly meeting will be examined during the next regular session, which should open on September 15.

In secretarial circles it was said, however, that it might be convened later if the Special Meeting on Korea lasted longer than was expected.

The Korea meeting was scheduled for next Monday.

Celebrations At India House

LONDON, August 15 (NAFEN): Twelve hundred guests, both Indian and British, packed the main halls of the India House in London today to hear the High Commissioner for India, Mr. B. G. Kher, speak on the occasion of India's Independence Day.

The guests began to arrive at 10-30 a.m. and a chorus of six men and eight girls entertained the guests with four choruses, two in Hindi and two in Bengali.

At 11-15 a.m. the High Commissioner rose to speak. After a survey of India's achievements over the last six years he said, "abroad India's foreign policy of non-alignment with the rival power blocs and her concentration on the promotion of world peace and the liberation of subject peoples has received a new vindication. There is recognition also that India would not have been able to serve the cause of world peace the way she has done, if she were committed to one of the rival blocs."

Women As Messengers Of "Bhoodan Yagna"

JAYA PRAKASH'S APPEAL

MADRAS, Aug. 15 (UPI).

THE Indian Socialist leader, Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, today appealed to Indian women to spread the gospel of the "unique movement" of Bhoodan Yagna throughout the length and breadth of the country.

He said: "Landlords have not created the lands they own. God created the lands. The lands thus created by God belong to all, to the community as a whole and to all the members of the community to eke out their livelihood. Those owning lands should therefore share what they possess with others who have nothing to live upon. Nobody has a right to possess anything far in excess of his needs, when millions in the country are suffering in the grips of poverty and hunger."

Mr. Jaya Prakash Narayan, who was addressing a women's meeting under the auspices of the All-India Women's Conference said that the Bhoodan Yagna movement, which is now two years old, had immense potentialities in remoulding the structure of the society based on the principle of non-violence, so ardently preached and practised by Mahatma Gandhi.

Mr. Narayan said that the target set for Tamilnad was 1,50,000 acres and this had to be realised by March next year. In addition to lands, he said, ornaments, cash, etc., could also be donated. He appealed to women to join the movement in large numbers as workers.

Reds Allege Nine Violations

PAN MUN JOM, Aug. 15 (UPI-AFP): The Communists today alleged that the U.N. Command aircraft violated the demilitarized zone on nine occasions. The allegations were passed on to the U.N. Command at today's Secretariat meeting of the Military Armistice Commission.

Between You And Me

By Me

"PAY Estate Duty and go to heaven" was the call given by Mr. N. V. Gadgil to princes and aristocrats during the Parliamentary debate on the Death Duty Bill. According to Hindu tradition, nobody can reach heaven unless he fully pays his dues and gets a clearance certificate from this good earth.

This fear used to haunt the mind of orthodoxy so much that men of the older generation used to summon their creditors at the zero hour and make a death-bed appeal to them to treat their debts as voluntary gifts, and not deprive them of the freedom of heaven. It was probably based on this belief that Mr. Mahabir Tyagi perfected his technique of 'voluntary disclosures' to induce the tax-evaders to come out with their hidden wealth and get condonation to be free from the prying eyes of the Income-Tax Department, and at the same time obtain passport to heaven.

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But the present generation of businessmen are a hard nut to crack. They keep one set of accounts for themselves, another for their partners and a third for Tyagi and Company, and their voluntary disclosures do not fully cover their hidden wealth. Moreover, they anticipated Death Duty and have made all "bandobust" by converting their fugitive money into gold bars and secreting them in safe deposit vaults above or under the ground. Evidently they don't believe in heaven, as long as there is money below. They probably think of the orthodoxy in terms of the famous epigram of Hillaire Belloc which described a religious person in this wise: "He served his God so faithfully and well, that now he meets Him face to face in hell".

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HISTORY sometimes enacts a drama. An ace dramatist like Shakespeare weaves a story according to a pattern to keep the audience in suspense and to heighten the dramatic effect of the last act.

In his five-act plays, the first scene is exposition of the story, followed by 'complication' in the third scene and 'resolution' in the fifth and last scene. But history shapes the chronology of events in its own way, with a wealth of nature's satire on man and dramatic irony, that it beats hollow the dramatic art of Shakespeare or Kalidasa.

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Last week, our country celebrated the Martyrs' Day in memory of those fallen heroes who laid down their lives for the cause of freedom on the day following the "Quit India" resolution. This mamooli celebration would have passed off as a routine affair, but nature lent a hand to make it dramatic. Mr. T. Kami Reddy, who fasted over the Belgaum issue, despite the appeals of Pandit Nehru and Rajaji, suddenly became wise and agreed to break his fast. But he prolonged the fast by twenty-four hours to make it the fiftieth day and also to make his historic breakfast coincide with the Martyrs' Day. He successfully broke his fast with the happy consolation that he became a living martyr on the Martyrs' Day.

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But nature can do a wee bit better than man. She sprang a surprise on the political world with the news of the dismissal and arrest of Sheikh Abdullah, "Sher-e-Kashmir" What a neat set-up and coincidence with the Martyrs' Day! Probably it is destined that great men should be great even in their fall. This great event shook and swayed the world in such a way that the detonation of the hydrogen bomb by Comrade Malenkov at the Supreme Soviet practically became a silent bomb.

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The dramatic art of nature does not end with the coincidence of this great event with the Martyrs' Day. Sheikh Abdullah was the first victim of his own last order authorising "Deputy Inspectors-General to arrest anyone, even outside the officer's territorial jurisdiction, under the Public Safety Act. When the D.I.G. of Police showed the detention order to Sheikh Abdullah, the latter is reported to have refused to recognise it, saying that it was passed by a "government of usurpers". He finally surrendered when it pointed out that it was issued under his order.

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The dramatic irony stretches further. When the late Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee was held in detention under orders from Sheikh Abdullah and when public complaints were raised against lack of adequate facilities for the detenu, the ex-Premier of Kashmir retorted that he had allotted a "picturesque villa" for the residence of the eminent detenu. In turn, the new Government of Kashmir has placed the Udhampur Palace, a former residence of the ruling house of Kashmir, at the disposal of Sheikh Abdullah. Bengali patriots who cry hoarse for an enquiry into the circumstances of Dr. Shyama Prasad's death, hail this as nature's revenge.

As a born crusader against the tyranny and misrule of princes and potentates, Sheikh Abdullah became the "King-breaker" of Kashmir. In a few years' time, it was a scion of the same family that showed the door to Sheikh Abdullah. Jan Sanghaites and Hindu Mahasabhaites see in this the hand of nemesis at work.

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Significant is the comment of the "Manchester Guardian" which declared that "the overthrow of Sheikh Abdullah might perhaps help, in the long run, towards ending the quarrel between India and Pakistan over Kashmir". It told the British Jury on the death of Dr. Shyama Prasad Mookerjee, while in detention in Kashmir. It looks intriguing that the same result will flow from opposite numbers. Steeped in the cult of partition of Kashmir, the "Manchester Guardian" has its own way of looking at things. Everything that happens is for the good of Kashmir and Indo-Pak settlement. This is Dr. Coues's dictum transferred to politics.

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THE forthcoming meeting of the UNO to settle Korean issues is historic and, in some respects, fateful. This meeting starts with the handicap of bellicose statements by Mr. John Foster Dulles and the irresponsible stand of Dr. Syngman Rhee. Both Mr. Dulles and Dr. Rhee have initialled a draft of mutual defence treaty between the United States and the Republic of Korea, which gives the right to the U.S. to base land, air and sea forces in or about the Republic of Korea. If Communist China enters into similar treaty arrangements for the defence of North Korea, Korea will continue to be an armed camp between rival blocs, and it will hardly produce the climate of peace which is necessary for a settlement.

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On the top of it comes the declaration by 16 members of the United Nations, threatening to carry the war inside the Chinese mainland in case of breach of truce by the Communists. British Labour leaders consider this declaration as an unwarranted threat going against even the declared policy of the Churchill Government. Even "The Times" London, supports this admonishes, and counsels a threatening "Nay unless you are ready in the last resort to carry it out." If the contankerous stand of Moscow and Peking broke up the chances of Korean settlement during the last session of the UNO, the United Nations Allies are not behaving in any way better. Only a miracle can save the situation.

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The U.S. leaders bombastically declared that they would not be satisfied with the Korean settlement, but would raise issues of an over-all settlement of the Far Eastern affairs in the Political Conference to follow the U.N. session. Despite their loud professions of peace, they are doing everything to tilt the balance against it. The recent pronouncement of President Eisenhower financially under-writing the war in Indo-China, despite the tragic reverses of the French forces, is not a harbinger of peace. The French will be prepared to fight the war to the last dollar. Along with this comes the statement of the U.S. State Department affirming complete accord with British policy in Malaya and offering a common front against Communists in Malaya, Indo-China and Korea. Instead of untying the knots, they are complicating the situation. Colonialism has no friends in South East Asia.

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The Foreign Ministers' meeting held recently at Washington came out with a declaration that "the struggle in defence of the independence of the Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos is essential to the free world." Australia's Prime Minister, Mr. Menezes, who attended the Washington conference, disclosed on his return to Australia, that while there, practical defence treaty will be taken to rationalise Pacific security."

Mr. Sydney Holland, the New Zealand Prime Minister, who recently visited Delhi and Calcutta threw further light on this move by saying that there would shortly be a Four or Five Power Conference to discuss Pacific strategy. Observers believe that the conference hinted by Mr. Holland might involve the ANZUS (Australia, New Zealand and the U.S.) and ANZAM (Australia, New Zealand and Malaya) Powers as well as Britain, and possibly France. This is evidently a sop to Mr. Churchill, whose heart is wrangling that the U.S. studiously avoided Britain in the ANZUS pact arrangement.

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At the end of the last war, the United Nations Organisation was brought into being, for the promotion of "collective security" and for doing away with secret treaties among the nations which often led to war. But the freedom given by the U.N. charter to form organisations for the promotion of regional security has been misused. The NATO was the first offspring and this, in turn, brought forth a Frankenstein in the lining up of 'Cominform'. Last year when the French forces were meeting with reverse after reverse in Indo-China, the NATO, which is mainly concerned with the security of the Atlantic, went out of its way to promise moral and material aid to the French who are fighting a bitter war in the Pacific waters. Pandit Nehru was quick enough to warn that NATO was fast becoming a line-up of Colonial Powers and that Asian nationalism would not tolerate aiding or abetting of colonialism in Asian waters. In view of Pandit Nehru's forthright pronouncement, one does not understand the implications of the new Pacific strategy to come.

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According to political reports, Britain and the United States are understood to have made approaches to Burma, Indonesia and Siam to furnish air and other bases to the Western Powers as their quota for self-defence against Communism. Burma has repelled these approaches. She is already between the devil and the deep sea with Kuomintang troops menacing her border and the incursion of Red Chinese troops on the ostensible plea of driving out the former.

The U.S. Circles are reported to be using the Kuomintang menace as a bargaining counter with Burma for bases. America has hotly denied the allegation that she is not only winking at Kuomintang activities but is also arming and equipping the "guerillas" against Burma.

In spite of this denial comes the strange story of two American firms supplying arms and ammunition to Kuomintang forces. Burmese Intelligence officers allege that the South-East Asia Corporation, a company registered in the U.S. with branches in Manila and Bangkok, is supplying armaments and uniforms to the KMT troops in the Eastern Shan States and arranging air drops over Monghsat, the KMT headquarters.

In a nutshell, American strategy in the Pacific is alienating friends and only strengthening enemies. Five thousand Malayan insurgents are still active after years of Templarism. Viet Minh forces are beating the French at every turn, despite colossal American and. It is time that President Eisenhower reviewed the policy of "containment" after its pronounced failure.

FORD, ROCKEFELLER AID TO INDIA

BY HARRISON CRAWFORD

THE FORD AND THE ROCKEFELLER FOUNDATIONS OF AMERICA HAVE BEEN IN THE VANGUARD OF INSTITUTIONAL AID TO INDIA. THE FORD FOUNDATION, THE RICHEST PHILANTHROPIC TRUST IN THE WORLD, WHOSE NET ASSETS ARE ESTIMATED AT SOME DOL. 500,000,000, HAS PUT THE ACCENT ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA'S AGRICULTURE. THE ROCKEFELLER AID HAS BEEN LARGELY IN THE FIELD OF MEDINE AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

The Ford Foundation has thus approved grants totalling more than six million dollars to provide financial assistance for a number of Indian-initiated projects designed to increase food production, and promote economic development and social amelioration.

Having seen the tremendous contribution which organised extension work had made to agricultural production in the United States during the past quarter century, foundation representatives were convinced that the programme of intensive development proposed by the Planning Commission should result in the betterment of rural life in India.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT

Within the framework of mutually agreed-upon principles, the Government of India and the Ford Foundation proceeded to develop specific projects through which the foundation could contribute to a programme of rural development, centering about agricultural extension to increase food production.

This programme also provides measures for improving health, sanitation, education, and other amenities of village life as both a means and an end of economic development.

To begin with, the foundation allocated $2,344,000 to be used in establishing and operating 30 centres for the training of village extension workers who will encourage and assist the villagers to adopt simple, inexpensive practices that will boost food output, reduce disease, and enrich village life. The foundation has thus accepted the major share of responsibility of training the staff and workers needed in the community development programme. The first five of these centres already are in operation—Bakshi-ka-Talab, near Lucknow; Sindewahi, Chanda District, Madhya Pradesh; Agricultural Institute, Anand, Bombay State; Burdwan Farm, West Bengal; and Visvesvaraya Canal Farm, Mysore.

John D. Rockefeller, the noted U. S. industrialist and philanthropist.

The Foundation has also provided financial assistance ($679,000) to the Government of India in establishing 15 pilot development centres, widely dispersed over the country. Teams of Indian extension workers will demonstrate to the villagers what a few simple improvement in farming and living practices can accomplish, and assist them in adopting these practices on their own farms, in their own homes and in their own villages.

PILOT CENTRES

The experience gained from work in these areas will be passed on to other parts, thus building up an integrated multi-purpose extension service organisation throughout India.

All of the projects now being assisted by the Ford Foundation in India are in the nature of pilot demonstrations which can be duplicated by local communities and state governments. In addition, to ensure their being integrated into the local economy, provision is made at the outset for the Government of India and states to assume an increasing share of the operating costs as the projects become established. The typical pattern: foundation pays total cost the first two years, one-half the third year, one-third the fourth year, and none thereafter.

The intensive development projects hold high promise that agricultural yields will be so increased that resulting revenue from those increased yields will more than cover the cost of the projects. Inasmuch as the primary object of the programme is to help the

(Continued On Page 14 Col 1)

Plastic Surgery Lifts Face And Shapes Bosom

By Nora W. Martin

PARIS.

IF Dr. Jean Boivian had been practising his art three centuries ago, Cyrano de Bergerac would never have become famous for his big, ugly nose.

Dr. Boivin, one of Paris best known plastic surgeons, corrects nature's mistakes on men and women at the rate of 600 a year.

By operations and even bosom-noses, eyes, face-"lift," he moulds successes of a nature failed.

"Plastic surgery" said the quiet, amiable doctor, "is as much a treatment of psychological complexes as of physical defects. By shaping a woman's large nose into a beautiful one, or remodelling her feminine curves into a youthful line, the surgeon liberates her from complexes and neuroses, thus changing her outlook on life."

Speed-Master

Dr. Boivin in 1933 was the first doctor in France to graduate and specialise in plastic surgery. Through personal experience and imagination he has since developed a new technique — speed during the operation, practically invisible scars after it and no operative shock, hence no necessity for hospitalization. He can remodel a nose or remove eye-bags with no more fuss than a visit to the dentist.

The surgeon remodels a nose in one hour and 15 minutes. To rejuvenate the eye-contours takes one hour. To shape the bosom to a Venus de Milo curve, one hour and twenty minutes an operation for which doctors in other countries take four to five hours.

Scars from plastic surgery are practically invisible because they are placed at strategic points — the hair-line, right under the eyelashes, or, for the bosom in the slight skin-fold. *Noses are completely remodelled from the inside.*

The operative shock is non-existent for remodelling of a nose or reshaping of eye-lids, done under local anesthetic, for plastic surgery on breasts the patient is under general anesthetic and therefore, expected to stay in the hospital overnight.

Originally Dr. Boivin wanted to become a painter and sculptor. His father wished him to study medicine, so young Jean combined doctoring and sculpture.

While "sculpturing" daily to give women new beauty, during his vacation the doctor reverts to plaster and paint-brush.

To watch him in the operating room reminds one of an artist modelling a statue in homage to feminine beauty. Quietly and quickly under a strong light his skilled hands work to give back a youthful and pure line to a woman's face or body. And many a stage-artist owes him his career, many a woman the liberation from her complexes.

All Kinds

Assisted by his wife, Dr. Paul Boivin, this French surgeon sees all kinds of women coming into his consultation room and later to his clinic.

"Some are young girls," he explained, "who feel their chances of marriage reduced because of a large nose, an accidental defiguration or an early case of an overdeveloped bust.

"The most frequent case, of course, is the woman at the door of the fifties, who is panic-stricken because she feels her beauty declining.

Best Age

"But," Dr. Boivin insisted, "it is easier and better to prevent sags than to repair them."

According to the surgeon the best age to "iron out" bags under the eyes and smooth heavy eye-lids is around 40.

"It is a definite operation and the result should last for 25 years at least" he said.

For face-lifting the age around 45 is recommended. For beauty surgery on breasts the doctor has patients up to the age of 70.

Two important achievements have been realized recently in plastic surgery. Operating on the eyelids of an American patient, the surgeon liberated him from a chronic headache. In removing the fatty-tissue — medically described as fat-hernias — which form the disgraceful eye-bags and heavy lids, the patient was cured from a migraine affecting him for years. The was pressing nerves which caused ophthalmic nerves which cause of ophthalache. Since then plastic surgery on eye-bags often is performed as cure against migraine.

Made History

The second exploit, which made history in the annals of French plastic surgery, was to replace a breast of a young girl who had been operated on for a (not cancerous) tumour. Dr. Boivin sculptured a matching form first in plaster and then in plastic, which he introduced under the skin. Two years have passed. The young patient tolerates the protheses perfectly and has been delivered of a strong inferiority complex.

The most frequent operations, of course, are on noses, eye-lids and breasts. He performs them at a rate of two or three a day.

Recently [illegible] offer by a Sultan [illegible] refused an entire harem undergo operations: en-

"With 300 official wives and some more unofficial ones," said the doctor, "the job was not for an artist but for a mass-producer."—I.N.S.

ALL ABOUT KOREA

By Dr. Whang-Kyung Koh

LONDON, (By Air).

THIS is a series of questions asked for Dr. Koh during her current lectures in England, with her answers.

Q. Do you speak Chinese or Japanese?

A. We speak the Korean language, which is quite different from Chinese or Japanese.

Q. Would you say something in your language?

A. KOMAPSUMNIDA means THANK YOU.

Q. Is your food like that of the Chinese or Japanese?

A. Rice is the principal food for all the three countries, but we are beef-eaters, while the Chinese are pork-eaters, and the Japanese are fish-eaters. The Chinese and Japanese use chopsticks alone for their daily meals, but the Koreans always use both a spoon and chop-sticks when they eat.

Q. If a married woman keeps name do[illegible] name in Korea what

A. They go by [illegible] have? name.

Q. How many Universities do you have in Korea??

A Korean scene sketched by an artist.

A. We have four national universities with 25 colleges, and 3 private universities with 12 colleges. There are also 4 government colleges and 22 private colleges.

Q. Do women in Korea have any value?

A. There is no constitutional discrimination against women. We have two women members of our National Assembly, a few university presidents, many doctors and nurses, a few lawyers, some business proprietors, college professors, school teachers, shop-keepers, and telephone operators. We even have women aviators. Theoretically, every field is open to women and we are equal before the law. However, the long-practised traditions of our country are still the big obstacles to realization of real equality in social life. For instance, the unfaithfulness of a man to his wife is not condemned as strongly as a women's unfaithfulness to her husband. Korean women have to fight vigorously against such a double moral standard. During our first general election, our women announced with united voice that women would not vote for any candidate who was not faithful to his wife because they believed any man who does not practise ethics at home is not fit to hold an official post in a democratic country. Strangely enough, though, our school teachers never suffered from unequal pay as yours have in Britain.

Q. What kind of script or alphabet do you use in Korea?

A. We use the Korean alphabet made up of 11 vowels and 14 consonants. Up to the fifteenth century we used Chinese script, but, due to the difference in the Chinese and Korean languages, it was not practical for the use of the general public. Our King Sejong, who happened to be a very brilliant scholar, collected all kinds of script and alphabets from all over the world and made a comparative study himself. Finally, he was successful in inventing quite an original alphabet and it was officially announced to be our own in 1446. We are not only proud that it was invented by our own king, but because this scientific and simple alphabet has made it possible for Korea to achieve the second highest rate of literacy in Asia. Our literacy rate is 80 per cent. This is a big asset in building a democratic country.

Q. What is the dominant religion in Korea?

A. According to the latest census Christianity shows the largest percentage The others are Confucianism, Buddhism and Chondokyo. Korea is often called the most Christianized land in the Orient in spite of the fact that it has the shortest Christian history of any Eastern country.

African Aid For Rural Drive & Medical Work

(Continued From Page 13 Col. 4)

villagers to help themselves in bettering their economic and social conditions of life, the full participation of the villagers in planning the village programme and the sharing of financial responsibility and administration at the village level will be encouraged.

The dignity of manual labour is a cardinal feature of the development programme, and the extension worker will be given prestige in keeping with the importance of his work in the service of his country.

Twenty-two extension leaders have been selected to visit the United States and Japan on a two-month study tour for gaining first-hand knowledge of the methods employed there for stimulating farmers to adopt improved practices.

LACK OF WORKERS

One of the most serious limitations to rapid expansion of the community development programme is the lack of qualified Indian personnel to train village workers in extension philosophy and methods and to assist them with handling technical problems requiring specialised knowledge. To enable the higher educational institutions to provide facilities for specialised extension education, the foundation has made available a sum of $1,940,000 to be used in developing a department of extension in each of the five major agricultural colleges in the country.

Another activity the Ford Foundation is now supporting in India is the evaluation of the community development programme. The foundation is providing dol. 226,000 to the Government of India to meet the salary of the Indian staff and other necessary expenses for conducting a three-year programme of evaluation of the methods and results of the community development projects.

The foundation is also undertaing a study of health education and training methods and programmes with particular regard to their meeting the needs of the community development programme.

As a "modest memorial" to Mahatma Gandhi, the foundation has established a grant for the creation of a communiay centre in the Bhangi (Harijan) colony in New Delhi where Gandhiji lived.

The Rockefeller Foundation aid to India dates back to 1920 when it sent two specialists to Madras to help the state Government in its campaign against hookworm.

The foundation, chartered in the United States in 1913 to promote "the well-being of mankind throughout the world", has made grants and other appropriations totalling some dol. 490 million during the four decades of its operation.

Henry Ford, the founder of the Ford Motor Company.

Rockefeller grants to India have totalled more than dol. 2.532.307.

MODEL HEALTH UNITS

From the beginning, the foundation worked co-operatively with the authorities to set up model health units on the lives of similar units in the United States. Centres were started in Travancore, Mysore, Madras, Bombay, Delhi Uttar Pradesh and Bengal with the various state health deas co-aperative undertakings partment. The units functioned as study centres to find out the health problems of the areas served; as administrative centres to carry out measures to improve the public health; and as training centres to prepare personnel for other centres in the state. The first of these was established 20 years ago, and all are still functioning, wholly under state auspices. In Mysore State, the centre at Closepet has trained personnel for the staffing of more than 100 health units, which have been opened by the government during the past few years.

For several years, during the 1930's, two Rockefeller Foundation staff members were resident in Madras city and in Coonoor, in connection with a cooperative project to study prevalence of malaria and to develop methods for its control.

The foundation helped in the establishment of the All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health in Calcutta in co-operation with the Government of India. In addition to supplying funds for construction and equipment, a Rockefeller Foundation staff member was lent for some years as a teacher and to serve as director. Over the years, the institute, now completely run by the government, has trained hundreds of health workers for service throughout India, and today offers courses in a wide variety of subjects.

Within the past year, the foundation's division of medicine and public health has reoriented its programme in India toward basic medical education and medical research.

VIRUS RESEARCH

In co-operation with the Indian Council of Medical Research, a Virus Research Centre has been established in Poona, to which the foundation has assigned some of its experts. This centre conducts investigations on insect-borne virus diseases and trains virus research workers. It is believed that many diseases in India are caused by viruses, agents much smaller than bacteria, that cause diseases of animals and plants. Well-known examples of diseases caused by viruses are smallpox, measles and infantile paralysis.

The upgrading of medical schools to medical colleges, and the construction of new medical colleges in the country, has increased the shortage of qualified medical teachers. The foundation has been helping to train teachers and research workers by provinding fellowship for studies abroad.

Realising the more acute shortage of qualified trained nurses and health visitors in India, the foundation has helped to train public health nurses principally as teachers for schools of nursing.

CULTURAL WORK

The foundation's work in India has been principally concerned with training personnel, and the greatest expenditure of money has been in this direction. Apart from training programmes in India, 168 fellowships and travel grants had been given to Indians for studies abroad, largely in the field of public health.

As regards the arts, philosophy, history, religion and other humanistic activities, the Rockefeller Foundation does not have a fixed programme for any country, including India. In this country, the central aim is to find and encourage work which will deepen understanding of the main values and forces in its culture today.

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

Capital Heaves Sigh Of Relief

NEHRU CLARIFIES SITUATION

Morris-Jones' Report On Administration

KASHMIR is still in the news. The scene changed rather dramatically during the week. A Cabinet crisis developed in Srinagar as the last week drew to a close. On Sunday morning, New Delhi heaved a sigh of relief that Abdullah had met his deserts. It enhanced the reputation of India's Prime Minister a great deal.

People now know that in the case of a conflict between India and an individual, the Prime Minister will always put the country first, however dear and intimate the particular individual might be to him. This has been the case with Abdullah. As reality comes to the surface more and more, it will be found what harm Abdullah had done to Kashmir, to India and to the Musalmans of India.

Report On India

The Constitutional Adviser to the Viceroy of India in 1947, Mr. W. H. Moris-Jones in a recent broadcast talk on "India's Constitution after three years" makes the following observations:—

"Parliamentary institutions, as we know only too well, offer no complete insurance against illiberal regimes. Such regimes have succeeded in using parliamentary machinery in order to destroy all Constitutional Government. To avoid this, probably two things are necessary: first, parliamentary governments must produce results in terms of social and economic improvement; second, the country's politicians and administrators must value the parliamentary method as a method—as a relatively painless technique of political change, as a relatively effective and human way of keeping rulers and ruled in touch with each other. One of the big questions of the future for India is just how far and how quickly these two necessary conditions can be realised."

The Tussle

"Ministers in India have treated their heads of departments too much as servants to be commanded and too little as advisers and responsible administrators. The Civil Servants, for their part, have sometimes regarded their Ministers with scant respect and have attempted to carry on their work without what seems to them uninformed interference. Such failures, whenever they occur, are harmful—not least of all because of the depressing effect produced on the morale of the administrators."

"Nothing will more quickly alienate the people from parliamentary democracy than corrupt administration. In India most observers appear to be agreed that corruption has increased in recent years. For many politicians promotion from prison to power was sudden, and the temptations and opportunities for abuse greater than moral discipline required to resist them."

In Rajasthan

. The basic correctness of this report on India could not be disputed. First, let me refer to the method of political change. In the Punjab and subsequently in the Patiala and the East Punjab States Union, Governor's Rule was ushered in because parliamentary methods were abused. A relatively painless technique was adopted in Rajasthan when Mr. Vyas replaced Mr. Paliwal. The picture emerging in Rajasthan during the week, however, appears to threaten parliamentary democracy.

Little background is necessary. The present Chief Minister of Rajasthan was defeated in the last general elections. His supporters thereafter raised the slogan that he was indispensible for the state. This did not wash with the Congress President who refused to have a defeated candidate as the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. Thanks to a vacancy, Mr. Vyas was elected in due course. He was admitted into the Cabinet, and, in due course, succeeded in driving out the Chief Minister, Mr. Paliwal, first from the Chief Ministership and then from the Cabinet itself. It may be added that Paliwal was doing some very useful work in Rajasthan, particularly in ergard to effecting economics in expenditure.

'A La' Rhee

It is no secret that there are two evenly placed parties within the Congress in Rajasthan. One of the opponents of Mr. Vyas had recently challenged him to secure a vote of confidence in his leadership. A meeting will shortly be summoned to decide this issue. Meanwhile two Congress members, Mr. Vidpal Tyagi and Mr. Varendra Singh Chawla have been summarily suspended from the Party on the ground that their "continued objectionable activities are a threat to the discipline of the party." Mr. Tyagi, it may be added, had challenged the leadership of Mr. Vyas. Suspension of two members of the Opposition 'prima facie' gives a majority to Mr. Vyas.

On the eve of his election to the Presidentship of South Korean Republic, Dr. Syngman Rhee had caused ten opposition deputies to be arrested. Eleven other deputies had fled and were in hiding. Martial Law was proclaimed. Dr. Syngman Rhee was duly elected as President. The conditions in Rajasthan have not yet reached the Korean stage but they may, if not checked in time.

It may be added that successful generals and ministers in war are not generally good administrators. The Congress having won the war of independence has entrusted the administration to its generals. This would explain the downgrading of administration in post-independence period. In this context what is called the "mass man" is creating havoc.

The Test

The issue of Services versus Ministers has been referred in these columns more than once. That standards of efficiency even in the Central Secretariat have gone down, could not be disputed. Here is a newspaperman's test.

Before Independence your correspondent was able to gather half a dozen news stories in the course of a morning every day. He regards himself very lucky, if he is able to gather one news story a week. Government of India has become the Government of Conference where decisions are generally avoided. Most of the Ministers get tired by seeing other people work. The fear of "mass-man" has paralysed administration. Everybody knows that the Central Secretariat is over-staffed which by itself is responsible for inefficiency. And yet no one has the courage to retrench the surplus staff. Full employment in India's Welfare State is the slogan; the full employment means "Digging of holes and filling them up." **Retrenchment may lead to revolution, it is apprehended.** So will unproductive employment.

While on this subject, I may refer to the Planning Commission's letter to the States on unemployment. It refers to the statistics of unemployed furnished by the Employment Exchanges. It shows that there were 4,55,417 registered unemployed on April 30, 1953 of which 1,23,262 were clerks and 2,28,523 unskilled workers making a total of 3,51,785. The paradox is that while hospitals are starving of qualified doctors, men are starving from unemployment.

None To Bell The Cat

The tragedy, however, is that hardly anyone in authority applies his mind to the fundamentals defects in administration as pointed out by Morris-Jones. In Delhi alone corruption has increased by hundred per cent. Bharat Sewak Samaj has been in existence for almost a year with its avowed object of rooting out corruption. This avowed object, however, still remains its pious resolution. There have been numerous Committees to overhaul the Secretariat. Their reports are adorning the shelves. It is the policy of drift which is being pursued here. Everyone is drifting.

The first of the six soil conservation research stations has been started in Hyderabad. So far so good, but the issue is what the Government of India proposes to do to check soil erosion? Deforestation, as it is well known, is largely responsible for soil erosion. The Centre has a first policy, but is totally ineffective to stop unplanned tree fellings.

This case is at par with another in the Municipal Committee of Delhi. On the one side, the Municipal Committee creates conditions, which breed tuberculosis. On the other side it spends large sums of money to combat tuberculosis. So also with the Government, which on one side encourages de-forestation and on the other side organises research stations to check soil erosion. This is one method of increasing employment.

3-D VIEW OF THINGS

By Internationalist

THE fall of Sheikh Abdullah proved a turning point for the second time in the history of Kashmir. Forty-eight-year-old Abdullah had ruled the State without a break since 1947.

Abdullah was born in 1905 in a middle class family. Only in 1934 he married Begum Abdullah. He has three daughters and three sons.

Abdullah was elected President of the Jammu and Kashmir Muslim Conference and later as President of the Jammu and Kashmir National Conference in 1939. In pre-partition days, when Kashmir was still under the oppressive regime of the Dogras, Abdullah turned out to be the champion of the down-trodden people in the All-India States People's Conference in 1946.

Abdullah was a member of the Indian delegation to the U.N. Security Council in 1948, and again a member of the delegation to the U.N. Council in 1949. In both these cases Abdullah's guidance was helpful since the U.N. was dealing with one of the vexed subjects affecting the Far East—the tribal invasion of Kashmir.

The story of present-day Kashmir is in part a story of Abdulah and the present ruling family.

The State lies in the north-west of India. The strategic importance of the State—a thing that is naturally of paramount concern of India—is that the State has common frontier, with Pakistan, India, China and the Soviet Union. On August 15, 1947, Kashmir was for once placed at the crossroads, for British power was transferred to India and Pakistan. With that the fate of the princely States in India was sealed. Not so Kashmir. It did not join either Pakistan or India. A sort of fluid situation persisted for two months—with the people left guessing which way the State would go, until October 27 of that year.

TRIBAL INVASION

The 'tribal' invasion of Kashmir aided by Pakistan army units left no alternative to the ruler but to seek India's aid and to accede to it. The landing of Indian troops in Srinagar and the subsequent retreat of the invaders are all recent history. India brought the question of tribal invasion before the U.N. in 1948. Since then the question has been cropping up frequently without results.

Various suggestions of partitioning the country or granting freedom to the State had arisen.

The total area of this northernmost State in India is about 82,000 square miles. The population—80 per cent Muslim is about 4,000,000. The country is mainly agricultural. The Government under Sheikh Abdullah had introduced a number of land reforms. According to these, land in excess of 22½ acres is to be transferred from the owner to the actual tiller.

There are no major political parties apart from National Conference of which Sheikh Abdullah is the founder-president.

When the State was threatened with total destruction, it was the National Conference which rose to the occasion, organised volunteer corps to check the raiding units.

The fact that top-leaders of the National Conference remember with gratitude the aid rendered by India in the dark days of 1947 is amply seen in the countrywide support given to the new Premier.

But freedom-loving Sheikh Abdullah seems to forget what is acknowledged by his people as historical facts.

CAMBODIAN SCENE

CAMBODIA is one of the former protectorates of French Indo-China. The French Protectorate was established over the country in 1863. In the Second World war, the Japanese Army took control of the country from the French authorities. The King, however, proclaimed independence of Combodia in March, 1945. The French regained control of the country after the defeat of Japan. A preliminary pact fixing the relationship between the Kingdom of Cambodia and France was signed on January 7, 1946. An electoral law was passed and elections for a National Assembly took place in September, 1946. In the same month, the territories lost to Siam were merged back with Cambodia.

The State constitution was ushered in May, 1947. In February, 1950, Cambodia was given 'autonomy' within the French Union as an Associated State.

King Norodom Sihanouk is the army chief, can sign treaties and ratify them with the accord of the Assembly. He rules through the Council of Ministers who are answerable to the Assembly.

The Assembly is elected for four years. The country has been divided into fourteen provinces, each administered by an official France is represented by a Resident Commissioner at the capital, Pnom-Penh.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY BEGINS AT HOME

A CHILD who will become delinquent in later years can be spotted as early as kindergarten, a Social Prediction Scale devised by Prof. Sheldon Glueck and Dr. Eleanor T. Glueck of the Harvard Law School has indicated.

The Glueck Scale was used in predicting behaviour of 100 boys. Its predictions proved to be 91 percent accurate.

The scale tests apparently refuted the idea that delinquency derives from comic books, horror movies, crime television, street-corner gangs and other agencies now often accused. The roots of crime can be found in the home, and the Glueck Scale uses these five social factors to predict delinquency:

1. Discipline of the boy by the father. A firm but kindly father is best. If he is harsh and unreasoning, demanding obedience through fear, or if he is too lax on one occasion and too lenient on another, trouble is on the way.

2. Supervision of the boy by the mother. The mother who watches her child carefully and provides adequate recreation for him, gives him a better chance. If she's negligent and leaves him alone too much, there may be future trouble.

3. Affection of the father for the boy. Does the father take time to give his son companionship?

4. Affection of the mother for the boy. On this and on Point 3, if the parent is quarrelsome and hostile, and the child feels rejected, something is wrong.

5. Cohesiveness of the family. If the family does things together as a group, and shares pride in each other, there will be "cohesiveness."

The scores of the 100 boys investigated by the Gluecks were based on interviews with members of the families by a social worker.

Ofcourse, It Is

A suburbanite, sitting at his window one evening, casually called to his wife: "There goes that woman Charley Jones is so in love with."

His wife dropped a plate she was drying, burst through the door, knocked over a lamp, and craned her neck to look out the window.

"Where, where?" she panted.

"There," the suburbanite said. "That woman in the gabardine suit on the corner."

"You idiot!" the lady hissed. "That's his wife!"

Yes, of Course it is," he agreed, smiling.

Emotion, Intuition And Inspiration That Go Into The Making Of Great Art Illumine

NEW HORIZON OF LIFE

BY K. SHARMA

POET W. S. LANDOR wrote the following on his seventy-fifth birthday:—

I strove with none, for none was worth my strife,
Nature I loved, and, next to Nature, Art;
I warmed both hands before the fire of life,
It sinks, and I am ready to depart.

It is true that, like all other animals, man grows to a pattern, but apparently it is only the broad lines of that pattern that are drawn by heredity; the light and shade, the harmonies and discords, the intricate embroiderings and artistic tendencies which make so much of the difference between man and man, are the product of environment. It is equally true that, as the infant grows, artistic and other tendencies show themselves which do indeed spring from and express his inner nature; yet these tendencies are so easily directed into such an enormous variety of channels that they cause man to be of all creatures the most enviable.

SUBLIMATION OF DESIRE

Indian civilization judges every value of life—education, art, science, religion, culture, etc.,—in the light of the theory of the three Gunas: Sattva, Rajas, and Tamas (spiritual quality, ambitious activity and action darkened by sense-pleasure, respectively). The Sattvic ideal demands the sublimation of physical desire and social ambition in the house-holder stage. In Rajneeti (Politics) and Shasan (administration) it envisages the subordination of power to law and righteousness. In Arthshastra (economics) it stands for the redemption of wealth through its subordination to morals, from production to consumption. In art, the final test is not pleasure, but the joy that leaves the contemplating artist better than before. True artistic beauty and the contemplative enjoyment of it are analogous to the cosmic energy, lifting us to the point of view of the universe.

In a recent essay on "Death and the Baroque", Mr. Aldous Huxley, the great novelist and essayist, expressed the regret that "medieval artists of Christendom painted more background, whereas those of the Far East painted landscapes that are the equivalent of mystical poetry—formally perfect renderings of man's experience of being related to the Order of Things." True Art knows no barriers. A true artist's environment is not frigid. Here, as in the woods of Sir Philip Sidney's Arcady:—

No treason is hid, veiled in innocence;
Nor envy's snaky eye finds any harbour here.

WHAT IS BEHIND INSPIRATION?

Artistic creation is real creation in so far as it involves intuition or internal expression. An artist has to find out some medium whereby he can give naturalistic expression to his original idea.

To the extent a celebrated artist is truly creative, he is like the creator of this universe, and the contemplative joy that he gets out of his creative activity and also which the beholders of his art derive from it through their re-creation of this activity in imagination is akin to the original joy of recreation experienced by the Cosmic Creator.

Here, we must not lose sight of the fact that artistic activity is regarded as akin to the cosmic creative activity and not the same as that, for the simple reason that the artist creates out of his individual consciousness, while the Cosmic Creator does out of the universal and foundational one. But, as explained above, the true artist also attains universality to some extent and much of his imagination is un-self-conscious, controlled by some higher consciousness and so attributed to 'inspiration.'

A careful study and psycho-analysis of artists who have most influenced me at some time or other has shown that keen observation, energy, wisdom, wide interest, integrity and a sort of taciturn geniality are the outstanding personal characteristics of true artists. An artist should have no political affiliations, because I feel

Creative Work Sublimates Spirit Of Man

that a free-lance writer, for example, should not be obligated to remain silent when he desires to be critical. The criticism should, of course, be constructive and not destructive. He must understand every aspect of human life and labour incessantly to present it beautifully. The spirit of words is considered as the golden key which leads to a domain of language where words have a halo as well as a meaning. God helps us to make a bad job gradually better, provided we have absolute faith in Him and consider it as a piece of good manners to have gestures expressive of humanity's ability to cope with all the difficulties of life.

CREATION OF THE ARTIST

An artist has to discipline himself or herself to artistic precision. Sensation and feeling are the origin of any work of art. It is through imagination—the living power and prime agent of all human perception—that the artist reacts to the external world by expressing his own feeling. Words, forms, colours and sounds are created by imagination. Poetry, painting, sculpture, architecture, music, dancing, etc., are considered to be fine arts.

The whole of the work of art is the creation of the artist, but its component parts represent the choice made by the artist from what tradition offers him. A fragment of the universe inspires him, but his choice of one particular fragment rather than another depends on tradition. The nature of his choice will indicate to what degree his culture is developed: not only his artistic, but his human culture, as well. His scientific knowledge, his religious motives, his aesthetic theory and his technique—all are chosen according to tradition.

HIGHER PURPOSE OF ART

Reviewing the recently published book "Literature for an age of science" (by Prof. Hyman Levy and Miss Helan Spalding) on the B.B.C., a commentator observed as follows:—

"It is not surely in the field of social relations that the nature of art lies. The scientist is likely to look to economics and sociology for a deeper understanding of that domain. But Art and literature can illuminate the one sphere which science can so far hardly touch—that of the individual life and relationship between individuals!"

One who aspires to become an artist must face the fact that he or she has before him or her long road and a life of arduous efforts. It is true of artists, as it is of poets in particular, that they are born and not made.

Nevertheless, there are certain matters which even the genius must learn by his own often bitter experience, or else from that masterful artist who has skilfully practised his art before him; and these matters may be learned most quickly and surely in a School of Art.

We may now turn to concentration. Arnold Bennett once described concentration as "the power to dictate to the brain its task and ensure its obedience" and this power comes by regular practice. The power of concentration is essential to an artist's success. The mastery of methods of representing his conceptions and the attainment of skill can very clearly be better and more quickly gained by the concentrated effort possible in a school or in the public museum or art galley. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, which is one of the famous art institutions of the world (incorporated in 1870) includes among its collections, finest pieces of architecture, sculpture, paintings, prints as well as decorative arts of Egypt, Greece, Rome, the Near and Far East, Europe, the United States, etc.

In the ultimate analysis, all the arts appeal to the conscious aptitudes of a thinking self. And Genius? Genius is a fairy, irresponsible, unpredictable gift and grace of the God, which, like the wind, cometh when and how it listeth and is a supreme vindication of the autocracy of the spirit. The mystical is the divine magnet which underlies all great art.

Robert Bridges, the well-known English Poet and Poet Laureate, endeavoured to explain the above, as under:—

"The world is unto God a work of art,
Of which the unaccomplished heavenly plan;
Is hid in life within the creature's heart,
And for perfection looketh unto man."

UNUNDERSTANDABLE!

"I like to see some furniture I understand"

Lost Brothers

I HAVE just lost two brothers and gained one,—all in the course of a trip I made to Bombay,—I should say, in my return trip from that town to Delhi. I had no brother of any kind when I started from Bombay Central that evening. I got two within five minutes of the departure of the train. And then lost them.

Everything happens to me in trains. I do not know what is happening in the boats and the planes. But I can speak for the trains. One gets brothers in trains,—and loses them. Mark you, without the aid of a mother, too.

You will remember that "brother" of mine who started addressing me as "brother" within fifteen minutes of my getting on my berth. I had reserved it,—whereas he had none. He offered to share my berth with me for the night, —like a brother. His point was that, "after all, all men were brothers."

I told him that I would think that over and tell him whether I agreed with him or not,—in the morning. I lost that "brother."

At Bombay Central, I walked to the bookstall and ran an eye on the stuff displayed on the counter. Two men were studying the papers spread out,—at least, as much of them as was visible. The vendor had an acid eye on both. I purchased a novel and walked back to my compartment.

The two followed me. They stuck to me as I had never been stuck to before. I sat down, and the two took seats on either side of me. I started reading. And as I did, I felt a strong jet of onion fume beating on right side of the neck. This was followed by another jet from the other side, —of pyorrhoea.

You see, when I said that I started reading, I had made an understatement. I should have said, *we* started reading. All three. The two jets aforesaid were the two breaths of the partners in the job. One, apparently, had been having onion for tea. And the other had been cheating his dentist.

What do you do when you feel that others are reading with you? There must be some procedure recommended for such cases, but nobody had taught it to me. I could do nothing. So, they went on reading. I did NOT. I simply held the book. I could not read. I could not collect the necessary concentration.

What worried me was this, when should I turn the page? How on earth was I to tell when they had finished a page and wanted me to turn it? You, it was a silent *seance*. They had not hailed me as a brother yet. So, I held the book patiently,—and waited,—for a sign, a symbol, a portent.

It came. Without any notice, the onion fumes stopped. And then, the pyorrhoea. Both were holding their breaths. So I turned the page. They got going again,—onion and pyorrhea in unison. I suppose you have no idea what onion and pyorrhoea in unison smell like. Make a man with pyorrhoea eat a couple of onions raw,—and then ask him to breathe on you.

That is all very well, but this could possibly not go on. I wanted my dinner,—and then, bed. Apparently, these two men wanted me to hold the book for them till *they* got hungry and sleepy. But that was nonsense. After all, I had paid for the book, and who were they to dictate to me? They were not married to me, were they?

So, after a few minutes of internal winding up, I just "up" and turned another page. That is, without the two bellows on my either side stopping. But they stopped,—at this vandalism. And then came the Deluge. Or, shall we say, the Cataclysm.

It did not start with alurims and excursions. On the contrary, it began in a very mild tempo indeed. "Brother, what do you mean by this?" That was what Onion put to me. Pyorrhoea followed by giving it as his considered opinion that it was hardly fair.

I am afraid, I could not be philosophical about it. So, I asked them what *they* meant by it? In reply, they countered with the question, whether, being mortals and travelling in the same compartment in a train, we were "brothers" or not. I had had my spot of "brothers" before. and so I said that we were NOT.

That was the little matchstick which the explosion needed. Within a minute of my making this startling statement, a Meeting was going on in full swing in that compartment. There were other travellers and the two book-brothers appealed to them. An Executive Committee was formed on the spot, and a Resolution was passed affirming that I was not human.

It was an unanimous Resolution,—for I joined in the agreement. I was not human, so what? This. They went on re-affirming the Resolution over and over again,—right up to 1 A.M. It was agreed that this country had no hope so long as there were men who would turn pages without others' permission.

I distinctly remember that Mahatma Gandhi's name was taken, and the situation in Korea came in. I do not know how it came in—but it did. I had a sort of a dinner—but no sleep, of course. The Meeting saw to that. The night passed—and I lost the two "brothers."

Next evening, as we were approaching New Delhi station, one man who had sat in a corner throughout the journey without opening his lips once—came and sat by my side. The other two had, of course, deserted me the night before.

This man seemed to be a decent sort of a fellow. He had not joined in the Meeting and kept himself to himself. Presently, he started talking about the current situations, here and there, and I found we agreed on almost every point. What was most delightful —he had a pleasant flavour.

I did not know exactly when the man started addressing me as "Brother", but I rember that he had established the relationship before the train had reached New Delhi station. Somehow, in spite of the overnight "brothers", I did not mind it. You see, he had that honest flavour of good cigarettes and lavender water which make for "brotherhood" amongst men.

As the train stopped and I was getting down from the carriage, something seemed to occur to my friend, and he held me by the arm and said this: "Say, Brother, that book of yours. It is the latest of Peter Cheyney, isn't it? Say, I like Cheyney, don't you?" I said I did.

"Just let me have it for a couple of days, do you mind? I have got your address here. After all, we shall both be at Delhi, shan't we? I'll just pop in day after tomorrow to your bungalow and return it, do you mind? Thank you, BROTHER!"

That's what I heard him say and then I found that the book had changed hands. I found that the man was shaking me by the hand. And I found that the man was quietly sauntering out of the barrier,—the book, *my* book, under his armpit.

I certainly gained that Brother, but I have not seen him again,—yet. Possibly, I shall,—some day,—in another train. But I don't think he will remember me. *I* will.

PATTER: By Asude

ART NOTES

By D. G. Vyas.

Arbitrary distinctions of art—Ramifications of a central tradition—Danger of linguism to art—Art revival through academies—Values of Industrial designs—Gross ignorance about Kathak—Art in architectural plans—For improvement in films—Unexplored resources of folk art.

UNITY ... diversity is one of the characteristics of all the Indian arts. In fact, every art is rooted in the tradition which has retained its integrity in spite of its extension in diverse regional forms. The study of any art presupposes analysis of the several social patterns.

Invidious Distinctions

It will appear through the corridors of the past that time had not changed the fundamentals of any art, although the theories and forms based on them were periodically revised and elaborated some of the schools and styles, which might have worn a local colour in the beginning, were accepted later as developments of the central tradition. Parochialism was repugnant to the spirit of every classical art.

No art was the exclusive heritage of the elite settled in big towns. As a tradition, it had its numerous ramifications in folk culture. Folk art, noted as it has been, for the naivette naturalness, in execution is Indian every respect. It is in, no way, a distinct type. The distinctions like arts of the elite and of the common folks, which are made in modern times, are invidious and arbitrary.

The cleavage between classical arts and their counterparts in folk culture will lead to failure of the programme of art revival, but today the conditions are just the reverse and, therefore, highly disappointing. The common folks with their rich and varied heritage of arts are treated as different India, while, classical artists and the self-styled elite their patrons—in fact—admirers from a distance—look upon urban India in which they live as their own paradise.

Art In Confusion

And the arts, which are popularly known as classical, are also in a state of confusion. The greatest harm is done by self-centred groups and parties which are bent upon advancing their own interests by introducing, to the credulous people, a particular school or style as the whole of art. The world of music, for instance, will furnish such a gloomy picture. It is futile to think that, the Northern and Southern schools of music would come in closer contact in near future, when determined attempts are made by sectional interests in the North to pass one style or another as the entire art of music.

Painting, too, is in a condition of confusion. The revivalistic movement, which was initiated several years ago, has succeeded in revitalising the traditional Indian painting, but it has now to face a rival in the camp of modernists, who have adopted in a haphazard way, some of the modes and mannerisms of western modernists. Patch works and imitations which are ostentatiously labelled as contemporary Indian painting are paraded as products of revival and as development of Indian painting sculpture, in its turn, has taken the devious course of painting.

Danger To Unity

Another danger, which Indian arts are facing these days, is cultural regionalism which is a polished form of provincialism. Recent months have seen intensification of the demand for redistribution of the states on a liguistic basis. Cultural regionalism, which has the reactionary force behind it is bound to thwart the progress of art. Linguism will lead to isolation of the various social patterns which mark ramifications of the country's dynamic art tradition.

From the point of art, linguistic states might hamper reorganisation of different arts on a truly national basis, apart splitting up the extensive domain of folk-culture into liguistic compartments. Such states will be primarily concerned with the task of encouraging styles and modes of influential groups to the exclusion of others. It will not be surprising if art is left in a truncated form displaying different regional labels in consequence of the greater importance attached by linguistic states to the language.

Range Of Revival

Before the country is regrouped into linguistic states, it is desirable that the entire field of every art is precisely determined. The art revival, whose pace must accelerated now, should be an all-embracing movement, so that it covers in its range, all the ramifications of each art including the regional forms of folk art. The question is one of tracing the range of each art from the top downwards through the various social strata irrespective of the linguistic divergences. The revivalistic endeavour on these lines will reveal that the local forms and trends of technique are regional variations of a central art tradition

Folk art, which is usually looked upon as distinct type, has to be taken as the basic fund upon which every art must, draw freely, if it has to enrich itself. Much of art will pass into oblivion and will be lost for good, if all its resources are not explored. Extensive search, for example, will have to be made for designs and decorative motifs while dealing with the question of pictorial and plastic arts; and in this respect folk art will be found to be a rich and resourceful field.

In the establishment of national academies, the Government of India has resorted to the institutional method to stimulate advancement of arts. National academies should be all-India bodies and should, thereby, include everything of each art in their schemes. Frankly speaking, they should eschew the unhealthy spirit of exclusiveness and also prejudices and preferences which have crept in the world of art. According to the programme, state academies are also expected to be set up, but the national academies should stand among them as central institutions competent to work out comprehensive plans of art revival. The formation of linguistic states should not be allowed to alter this logical arrangement.

Values Of Designs

Industrial museums are gradually springing up in different parts of the country. As organisations of a special nature, they will fill up an obvious gap in the programmes of industrial expansion. At present such museums will most probably lay greater emphasis on the display of raw material, tools and machinery, technical processes of manufacture and finished products. They might not assign to art the place to which it is entitled in industry.

Art, which is an important aspect of industry, is missed by many, as it does not occupy its legitimate place in this schemes of industrialisation and of the institutions needed for it. Industrial products must be original and pleasing in their designs. Though not much has, so far, been done for exploration of the country's wealth of designs and for their development in the context of industrial plans, industrial museums should have well organised sections of designs, in order to impress upon the public and also manufacturers the values of art in industry.

Kathak Misrepresented

Some reviewers, authors and dance critics seem to have made it a point to refer, knowingly or unknowingly to Kathak dance in disparaging terms, but while doing so they have betrayed gross ignorance on their part, about the classical dance technique of the North. According to them, Kathak has no Abhinaya, it is a virtuosity dance built up mainly on foot-work and it was born in the court of Akbar or Nawab of Oudh. In a recent reference, Kathak was mentioned as a union of the Arab and Muslim spirit with the Hindu body. Such statements, made as they have been in an off-hand manner, have to be taken seriously as they amount to perversion of facts.

Critics and commentators, who have assumed the dignity of experts on the art of dance, have never cared to trace the antiquity of Kathak. Those, who can hardly distinguish Nritya from Nritta, are not expected to look for pure Kathak, its technique and its Abbinaya aspect behind the Lahera type with which they might have been familiar. The best service which they can render to Kathak is that they should desist from expressing any opinion on it.

For Monumentality

According to news from Khadakvasla, Poona, the National Defence Academy will be provided with appropriate artistic settings. The site itself has behind it the military tradition of the Marata period. The building is so located that it faces the historic Sinhagad Fort. One of the outstanding features of its plan will be the statue of Dronacharya—the Father of Indian military science—to be erected on the first terrace. It is not known what the style of sculpture will be, but it is necessary to point out that Dronacharya's statue should be a masterpiece in the classical Indian style.

Now the proposal is that a full-scale equestrian statue of Shivaji should be carved out of rocks on the Sinhagad Fort. Art will lend beauty and strength to the structure and environments of the National Defence Academy at least through the staues of Dronacharya and Shivaji which in their turn will be reminiscent of the country's glorious military tradition. Art should also be allowed to play its part in the planning and architectural designs of the township which is to be built up at Khadakvasla.

Expensive structures of national importance like the Defence Academy should be monumental and also Indian in their designs. The plans should provide for re-integration of art in architecture which will be a step towards revival of the Indian tradition. Art will get a great inpetus for its growth, if a national scheme for constructional works is evolved with art as one of its essential items.

Just Criticism

While the financial crisis happens to be the immediate cause of great anxiety to the film industry Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister of Madras, struck an agreeably discordant note in his speech in the meeting of the Film Federation of India held at Madras. Introducing himself as a sympathetic opponent believing in healthy entertainment, he gave expression in his disapprobation of the increasing emphasis on sex-appeal in Indian films of the average pattern. Mr. Rajagopalachari's viewpoint, though it happened to be personal, reflected the trend of informed and independent public opinion. It should set the film industry thinking seriously about the nature of the current trends of production and about the effect of the screen entertainment on the audience.

Wanted Higher Standards

Enlightened public opinion is counted as one of the factors by which thinking is moulded in every field, but in the film circles it is taken as habitual criticism and as such it is quietly discarded. Self-regulation is still a subject of discussion in the meetings of the Film associations, while production is following the set style which has made entertainment a subject bitter but just criticism.

The needs of entertainment and burden of taxation are cited by the die-hard element among producers in defence of the current quality of films of the average type. Such patent arguments are untenable in view of the fact that defiance of realism and accepted standards of refinement is not made inevitable by the circumstances to which they refer.

The quality of the films can be considerably improved even within the limitations of the prevailing conditions of the industry, but no change should be adopted in it as long as the producers do not realise the need of setting higher standards of production and do not develop in themselves awareness of responsibility to the nation. There would be no ground for criticism, if the film industry proceeds to set its house in order—and to work out plan for providing, to the people entertainment which may be above reproach.

Importance Of Folk Art

Bundelkhand is known as a district of great historical importance. It abounds in relics which are likely to throw much light on history and the art and cultural tradition of the region. It is refreshing to learn now that the Government of Vindhya Pradesh has initiated a move to excavate the cultural treasures lying buried under wreckage.

The exploratory drive in Bundelkhand should not end with preservation of the Lakshmi Temple in Orchna which is known for its beautiful frescoes and of the house of the great poet Keshavdas. In every state its scope should be extended to form art. Forms of folk art such as poetry, music, dance and drama are rich cultural resources of the country, but hitherto they have remained an unexplored region. Particularly for music and dance, experts should be engaged so that they can be properly studied, analysed and recorded. It is hoped that the Government of Vindhya Pradesh will not miss folk art in its search for cultural treasures of Bundelkhand.

HIS PET LAMB

Woodcut—By Y. K. Shukla

Foreign Travel

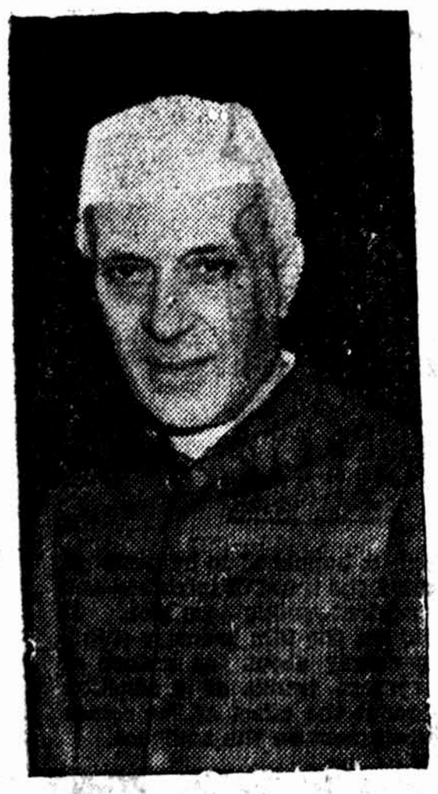
In the thoroughly Bad Old Days of British Imperialism and prosperity, it was common enough for British tourists to return nome and speak with a mixture of pity and contempt of the beggars who surrounded them in the ports of the Near East and farther afield. There was complacency in the Victorian attitude, but there was also self-respect. Today the complacency remains, but the self-respect seems to have gone. During the holiday season the roads outside the channel ports are disfigured by strings of young British men and women begging free transport to take them all over Western Europe. They are, quite simply, sponging on the good-nature of other travellers, and they come home to boast of how far they have gone and how little they have spent.

—E. Holden in letter to *Daily Telegraph.*

Who Will Step In If Nehru Quits?

INDIA'S PRIME MINISTER SEEKS TALENT FROM STATES

By GORDON GRAHAM



Prime Minister Nehru

THE question of who someday will succeed Jawaharlal Nehru as the national leader of India is becoming of increasing concern to an increasing number of Indians.

It seems that India at its present stage of development needs a leader who will teach, guide, and admonish, as well as govern, and who will be, in addition, a symbol of national aspiration acceptable to the great majority of the Indian people.

Mahatma Gandhi filled this role for three decades. Mr. Nehru's own political and moral stature made him Gandhi's natural successor.

But today, this apparent need of India, combined with Mr. Nehru's reluctance to decentralize vital offices and decisions, has resulted in a pinnacle structure of government not usually found in a democratic state. Mr. Nehru is on the pinnacle as Prime Minister, and there is no obvious substitute.

THE TRIUMVIRATE

This situation can be traced partly to the fact that the Government of India was handed over in 1947 to the leaders of a national revolutionary movement which had been in effective existence for some 30 years. The Indian National Congress was then, and is today, essentially a mass movement, made up of millions of followers and a small group of leaders.

> Mr. Nehru is now the last of a great triumvirate, of which the other two pillars were Gandhi and Sardar Patel, who almost alone of the Indian leaders proved fully equal to the task of governing and leading a diverse nation of 350,000,000 persons.

These were the giants of the Congress; and behind them, perhaps in a degree because of them, statesmanship has matured slowly.

Mr. Nehru's departure from the scene in these circumstances could leave the country rudderless for a period. Many of India's most important policies—its neutrality in the cold war, its case in Kashmir, its "mixed" economy, its Five-Year Plan, to mention only a few—are virtually Mr. Nehru's own conceptions. They require, and at the moment receive, his interpretation and direction.

The problem is not necessarily imminent, but it is undoubtedly grave. This is borne out by the fact that the person most concerned about it is believed to be Mr. Nehru himself.

Sources close to the Indian Prime Minister say that he is by no means satisfied with the calibre of many of those around him. The unsparing 18-hour days which he imposes on himself are said to be dictated partly by this dissatisfaction.

Mr. Nehru's personal concern was confirmed by his answer to a question put to him by this writer during an interview last year.

He said at that time that excellent political talent was developing within the states' administrations.

But he confessed that it would be a long time before these younger politicians would be ready for national responsibilities.

The Indian leader's own effort to cover this hiatus can be seen in the way he deals with his political opposition in the Indian Parliament. His long, rambling speeches are invariably marked by the attempt, first, to understand, and, secondly, to assimilate opposition arguments.

SECOND STRONGEST

He frequently appeals for unity in the face of the task of national development. His anxiety to see this unity leaves him sometimes moody when dealing with Hindu Nationalists or the Communists, who are his most unsparing critics.

Mr. Nehru seems to feel that if he can establish a broad enough national unanimity, any gap caused by his absence would be bridged. He wants to broaden the pinnacle into a pyramid. But his difficulty is to find the right material for this structural alteration.

His latest attempt in this direction was his invitation to the Praja Socialist Party to work along with the Congress Party in a coalition government. Although the third party in Parliament (the Communists being the official opposition), the Socialists are still the second strongest party in the country.

This offer resulted in negotiations between Mr. Nehru and Jayaprakash Narayan, the Socialist leader. Mr. Nehru's eagerness to effect a coalition is said to have been motivated as much by a desire to have Mr. Narayan's personal support as by a hope to see some substantial opposition dissolved.

Mr. Narayan is one of the few political figures in India today who are respected by a broad sector of the Indian public. He might one day be a national leader in the Gandhian tradition.

NEGOTIATIONS FAIL

Moreover, on doctrinaire grounds, there seemed to be no obstacle to a Congress-Socialist entente. Mr. Nehru's own expressed convictions are as Socialist as any Socialist could wish, though he is critized for not putting his Socialism into practice sufficiently. But the negotiations fell through because Mr. Nehru would not accept Mr. Narayan's programme for more radical social reforms, with a time limit.

So the prinnacle remains—secure enough so long as Mr. Nehru surmounts; shaky if ever he should leave it.

There is no danger that the Communists would take over. They are too small a parliamentary group and too unpopular.

The real danger would be that nobody could take over with a firm enough hand—and in such a vacuum almost anything could happen.

The occasion, when it occurs, may make the man. Those on the same political stratum as Mr. Nehru himself—men such as the President, Rajendra Prasad, or the Madras Prime Minister, Chakravarty Rajagopalachari, or the Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad—are not only too senior to fill Mr. Nehru's shoes but have not the experience of the world outside of India so essential to guide India's path in a confused Asia.

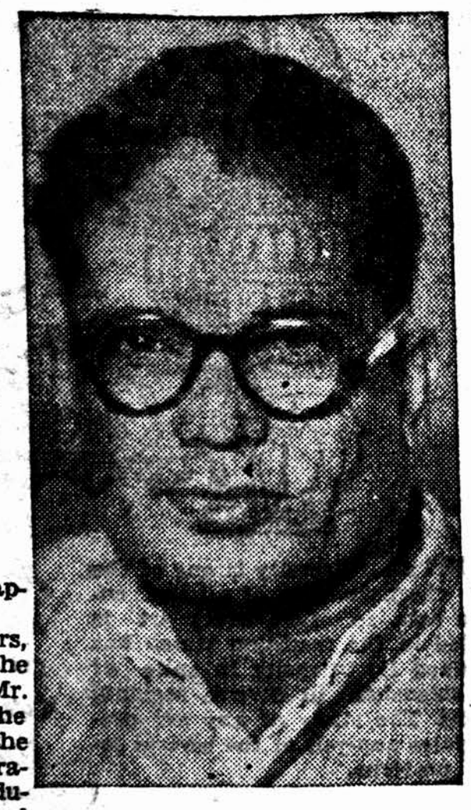
Some of the significant figures, apart from Mr. Narayan, who command a degree of national stature and public confidence, and who hold strategic political positions, are:

C. D. Deshmukh, Minister for Finance since June 1950.

Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Food and Agriculture.

Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India.

—Christian Science Monitor.



Mr. Jayaprakash Narain

How African Is Made A Man

PEEP INTO SECRET TRIBAL RITES

FEW white men have ever witnessed the traditional and exotic ceremonies by which native South African Boys are initiated into manhood.

One of the few is INS Staff Correspondent, Eric Robins, who recently was taken behind the scenes of one of the most sacred and secret tribal rites still practised by African natives.

By Eric Robins

CAPETOWN (INS)

EIGHTEEN-year-old Peter left his father's home in Capetown and walked far into the bush where, as the first light of dawn gleamed on a flashing knife blade, he became a man.

Peter is a city worker, a porter in a Capetown office. He lives with his parents in a square box of a house quartered into four rooms.

His family is a modern one, living in the atmosphere of the white man's civilization. But, because they are rigidly segregated by law from the very white man's world in which they live, they never become a part of it.

So the Africans cling closely to a tradition which has continually less meaning for them. They jealously guard and maintain the form of ancient rituals, though they have long since forgotten the substance and meaning of them.

Last month Peter was a boy. Not only could he not drink with the men of his native community but he could not even raise his voice among men.

It was then that Peter's family decided that during his annual leave from work he should become a man. He had put aside money for months to buy the goats for the feasting which was to celebrate his manhood.

When a boy becomes a man he literally "puts away childish things." All Peter's clothes and possessions either were destroyed or given to his younger brother.

On the eve of the ceremony Peter was left with only a white blanket to clothe him. His head was shaved until it gleamed.

Before daybreak, he was marched off to the municipal shower bath where the last foolishness of his boyhood was washed from him.

Then Peter and the men, led by Peter's father, trooped off into the bush. Soon they were joined by two men. Peter's father greeted them courteously

THE CEREMONY

The elder of the two was the NCIBI, the circumciser. The other was the KANGATA, or official assistant.

The ncibi took from a bundle a rolled sheet of a stiff rawhide, packets of dusty-smelling herbs and a paper packet of white powder. From under his jacket he drew an old, long-bladed knife, worn and polished with age to a razor-keenness.

He knelt before Peter. The men gathered in a tight ring about them, watching the boy. Everyone was silent.

The knife flashed with lightning speed in the two ceremonial cuts of the ritual.

The ncibi leaned close to Peter and asked softly:

"Are you a man?"

In a voice that rang with elation, Peter cried "I am a man,"

The ncibi presented the severed flesh to the new man who would guard it carefully the whole time he remained in the bush.

INITIATION RULES

For the next five weeks Peter lived there in the bush in a tiny shack of sacking, twigs and branches. He was accompanied by two men who watched him closely to make certain he observed the rules of the initiation.

During that time, no woman was allowed to see him or talk to him.

At the end of his period of isolation a leaping, jostling procession of young men came to escort him back to the community where an all-night celebration awaited his return.

Three goats had been slaughtered for the feast. Home-brewed beer was passed from hand to hand, and dancing and chanting went on through the night.

The next day Peter returned to work in the big city office, once more dressed in western clothes.

His old friends still boys, looked at him with envy and began saving the money for goats for the time when they, too, would go into the bush to become men.

Scandal Demands A Probe

MENTAL DEFECTIVES USED AS SLAVE LABOUR IN SOME BRITISH HOSPITALS

I HAVE been investigating the scandal of Britain's slave labourers. There are at least 300 of them — and probably many hundreds more.

My inquiry followed the disclosure that, for a year, Mrs. Dolly Roomer, of Finsbury, London, has been unsuccessfully trying to prove that her 20-year-old daughter, Janet Pritchard, is not a mental case, writes a correspondent in a London paper.

Janet's detention in a Surrey mental hospital was ordered after she pleaded guilty to stealing a coat.

Afterwards her mother's solicitors were informed that the girl had not appreciated the difference between borrowing and stealing the coat.

If she had not been found guilty, no detention order would have been made.

Yesterday, as Janet arrived home on leave from the hospital for the weekend, Mrs. Roomer said: "If the hospital management committee refuse to release her on licence, I shall apply for the Queen's Pardon for her.

'Cheap Labour'

"I feel Janet has been kidnapped by the hospital, who are using her as good cheap labour. Before she was convicted she was earning £5 a week in another hospital for doing exactly the same work as she is doing now for 5s. a week.

An official of the National Council for Civil Liberties, which has been helping Mrs. Roomer in her fight, told me: "Although this girl's release has been refused we still believe she does not come within the scope of the Mental deficiency Act under which she is held

"We are seeking an immediate public inquiry into the operation of this Act.

"And we are going to try to end this system of slave labour by demanding trade union rates for all patients.

"On our files we have more than 300 cases of sweated labour in mental institutions, and new ones are coming in daily. There are probably hundreds more.

"Once detained under the Act, people have no appeal under law. They can have their cases reviewed only by the visiting justices or the Health Ministry's Board of Control. And there are 56,000 people like this — outside the law.

Up To 10s.

"Some of them have been detained for more than 20 years.

"If they work they can earn up to 10s. a week but they rarely get as much as that.

"We have evidence of women in their twenties and thirties working as wardmaids, kitchenmaids — and even as skilled dressmakers — for as little as 2s. a week.

"One woman of 37 was working an electric sewing machine for 6d. a week until the Health Act of 1948. Now she is paid 2s.

30 Released

The Council for Civil Liberties spokesman commented: "The tragedy is that many patients are educationally subnormal orphans, or children from educationally sub-normal schools, who are put into institutions at 16.

"We know of cases of parents who have agreed with a social worker to send a child away for further training — and signed away the child's freedom often without knowing what they were doing."

So far the Council has been able to secure the complete release of 30 supposed mental defectives.

Children's Own Corner

ear Sisters & Brothers,

celebrated the Inde-ndence Day yesterday. of my sisters and bro-very kindly remembered d me Independence Day ngs, which I heartily re-ate. May we all con-to do whatever we can e good of our dear rland!

nsoon Showers

bay has had wonderful on this year. There have continuous rains all along ve only hope that they harm our crops. I guess ave been enjoying the s allright. Do they keep doors pretty often? May est that if a sudden pour your plans for a day park—Do you come to an to pass your morn-r evenings?—then don't it around and grumble. use the time for mak-is fortress for a young r or sister, or even for f.

cardboard boxes make an e castle, use the lid of a arge box and the main part

g in the Well

of these froggies et out of the well. e the one you think et out, follow his and see if your is the one to make it.

of a smaller one. Place the lid upside down and paste the smaller box in the centre, open and uppermost. The lid will become the outer walls of defence and the box the castle. Cut its top edges in squares to look like old castle walls

and make slits in the sides for the openings that were used as windows. Cut an entrance in the foot of one castle wall and another opposite it in the outer wall.

The portion between the two walls can be painted blue to look like water in a moat, with an extra piece of cardboard laid between the two entrances like a drawbridge. Both castle and outer wall can be painted grey or brown with pencil lines to outline stones. Do the painting and cutting before the two portions are pasted together. I am sure, you will enjoy doing this "creative" work. And after finishing it when you present it to someone, I know how you will feel. I am enjoying your thrill already!

Birthday Present

It was Mother's birthday, and all the monkey children set off into the jungle to bring home something in the way of a present. One was going to collect a big bunch of violets—another bananas—another wild pears—but Little Jane, who was the last to choose, could think of nothing. She was an unfortunate child and, being the youngest, was rather the joke of the family.

The others all wandered off through the dim, green jungle paths, leaving Little Jane sitting on a big root, thinking hard. Every present she thought of had already been chosen by one of the others. At last she got up, saying to herself:

"Jane, you'de better go and look for something; nothing will come to you here."

She met Mr Wild Pig and asked him to suggest something. His ideas were ridiculous, but Jane thanked him and wandered on. Mrs. Bear came along, but her ideas were no better than Mr. Wild Pig's, so poor Little Jane went on hunting about alone. She found some big mushrooms and gathered a basket full of them. Then it occurred to her that they might be some kind of poisonous toadstools, so she threw them away, for they would make her mother ill. Then she gathered a big bunch of lovely scarlet flowers, but before long the scent of them was so strong that they made her feel quite dizzy. Away they went.

Joy Of Joys

Then—joy of joys!— in a hollow under a creeper she found lots and lots of eggs. She knew her mother loved eggs, and she thought out a plan to give her mother a wonderful surprise. Quickly she ran home, and quietly she slipped into the house and hid her precious eggs.

The other children came in, one after the other, talking about their presents, but Little Jane said nothing, and they were all so excited nobody thought of asking Jane what she had brought. Later on at teatime, she finished before the others and slipped up to her mother's bedroom and put all the eggs under the pillow in her mother's bed.

When the children went to bed, Jack told them that when he was collecting his present a big snake come out from under a log and he had had to climb a tree. All the others shuddered with fear, for if there is anything in the world that frightens the monkey family it is a snake. Then their mother came in to tuck them up and they all wished her a happy birthday tomorrow, and soon all were sound asleep.

Yells And Screams

It seemed to Little Jane that she had no sooner closed her eyes than she and all the other children were sitting up staring, wide awake, whilst terrible yells and screams rent the air. Mother and Father came dashing across their room, out through the window, crashing through the tree in which the house was built.

"Snakes! Children, snakes!" they yelled, and the children were up in a flash and out through the same window.

After it was all over the family gathered under the tree and looked up at the house, and there, climbing out through the doors and windows, were horrid little yellow snakes.

"Now how in the world did those snakes get there?" growled Father.

Nobody had any explanation to this, but later in the day Little Jane asked Jack if only birds laid eggs.

"No, silly," answered Jack, "snakes do."

Then Jane knew; she turned pale and said:

"Let's talk of something else."

But poor Little Jane knew that her birthday present of eggs must have been snakes' eggs, and that they had hatched out under her mother's pillow.

—HARRY ROUNTREE

Stamp Collecting

Perhaps you may think there is nothing in postage stamps. Let us say at the outset, then, that stamp collecting is the most adaptable hobby of all. You can collect stamps whether you are rich or poor, old or young, strong or crippled, and male or female. It can be everybody's hobby, and enjoyed by kings, lawyers, statesden, writers, school girls and school boys alike.

To start with, you should first buy a neat album. A small one will suffice at the beginning. Next, you need some stamp mounts, in order to fix your treasures in their places in the album. Never gum or crippled, and made or female. You will spoil the stamp for ever. Also handling stamps with greasy or hot fingers soils them, and their beauty as well as value is gone.

The mounts are small oblong pieces of gummed paper. You take one, bend it over to form a hinge, gummed side outwards, and after attaching one half to the upper part of the back of your stamp, fix the other half of the hinge in the album. The stamp is thus safe and can be easily removed when required.

After a time you may realise that attempting to collect stamps of the whole world is very well, but there are so many hundreds of thousands of them that a lifetime—or a fortune to spend—will not be enough. So you begin to specialise. Most collectors look only for Indian stamps, others British, American, French, etc. Only by specialisation can you hope to build up sets worth the name. A set means all the values of a certain type of stamp, from the lowest to the highest.

Stamps are, as you may have observed, very beautiful things, and you really need a magnifying glass in order to see their beauty. You may collect types of subjects, especially portrait stamps, historical stamps, natural history stamps, etc. Most countries issue from time to time commemorative stamps, thus honouring their great men, or special events.

Thus you can learn from this hobby much history and even more geography. Your nature study and natural history are broadened and brightened. You learn about great events and great men, and you know what many of these countries produce in order to further their trade.

—MUSAVIR.

SHORTAGES.

"Here comes the military parade", cried Father. "Where's your mother?— she'll miss it."

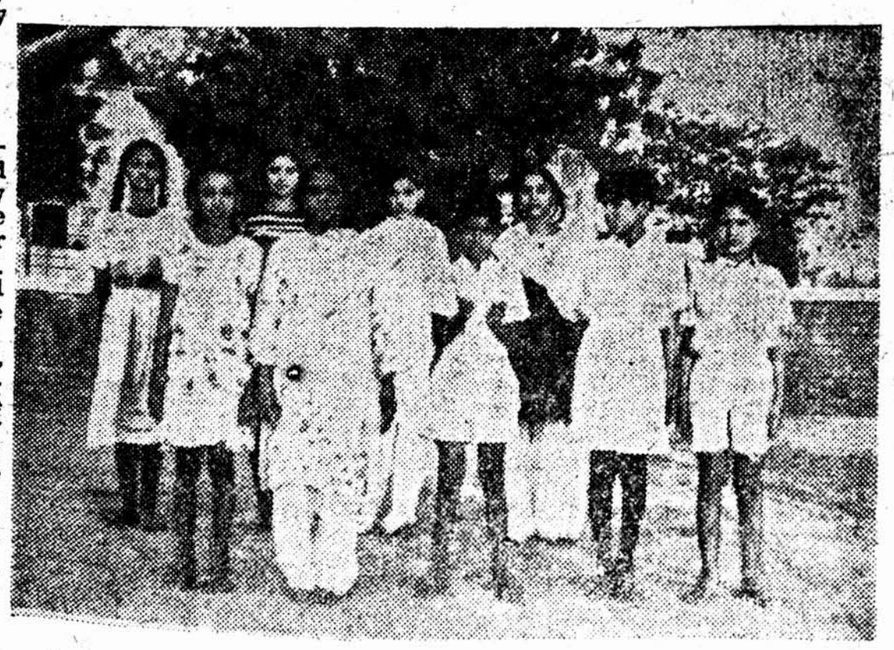
"She's upstairs waving her hair, Dad."

"Good heavens! Can't we afford a flag?"

BOTH WAYS

"Here's ten rupees for your birthday, Jimmy. Now be careful with it. Remember—'A fool and his money are soon parted.'"

"Yes, Uncle; but I want to thank you for parting with it, just the same."



An active group of workers of the Ahmedabad Balkan-ji-Bari

SMILING CHILDREN FACCE CAMERA

Sarvodayanagar Balkan-ji-Bari children in a happy mood.

A Writing Lesson

As soon as Atul saw his father comfortably settled in an armchair, he gave him a pencil and a sheet of paper, and said:

"Daddy, please write down the figures 1 to 9, but leaving out 8".

This done, Atul asked Father which figure he thought was the most badly written, and Father selected the 2.

"Then please multiply your line of figures by 18", said Atul. Father worked out the sum, and the result was:

```
 12345679
       18
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 98765432
 12345679
 --------
222222222
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"Very good!" laughed Father. "You have given me a little practice in making 2".

The explanation is that if the figures be multiplied by multiples of nine, the results will be all twos, all threes, all fours, and so on.

Balkan-ji-Bari

Shri Shevak Bhojraj, General Secretary, All-India Balkan-ji-Bari, and Shrimati Jayavati A. Kaji, General Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, visited the Sarvodayanagar Balkan-ji-Bari Unit. Children arranged a very nice programme, thanks to Shri Gantambhai, President, and Shri Chimanbhai, Secretary of the Unit.

Shri Shevakbhai visited also the Chowpatty Seaface Balkan-ji-Bari Unit. Children had games on the sea-beach, followed by an interesting programme of songs and stories. A child celebrated his birthday by distributing 'pendas' to his brethren. Bother Vithabai conducted chorus songs. Shri Vijay Shah, Vice-President, and Shri Mahendra Parekh, Secretary of the Unit, and their colleagues deserve congratulations for maintaining Balkan-ji-Bari spirit in their Centre.

Ghatkopar Balkan-ji-Bari children had two important visitors. Shri C. P. Shah who told them about Ghatkopar twenty-five years ago, and Shri I. D. Kumar, Deputy Inspector General of Police, who spoke to them about his interesting experiences in catching thieves.

Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari or not yet? Please send for its full particulars and enrolment forms from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar-Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. You will feel proud in belonging to this your own Great Brotherhood!

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

Winning Over The Indian Farmer

HOW CASCADE PICTURES MAKE DOCUMENTARIES

HOLLYWOOD.

SOMEWHERE in the area between Academy Awards and the Nobel Peace Prize there ought to be a special honour for film makers. It would be given to those who help build progress and friendships overseas.

By RICHARD DYER Mac CANN

Cascade Pictures would be a leading nominee for such an honour. Yet the work of this group of film makers is almost entirely unknown in America. Least of all is the Hollywood community aware of the skills they have developed in the art of the documentary.

Staffed mostly by graduates of World War II combat photography, Cascade Pictures has been a contractee of the State Department for the past two years, making motion pictures in India. Indian technicians worked with the Cascade crew at every level and now are taking over the job of filming India's problems and progress.

REFUGEES BUILD CITY

The films they made are documentaries. They are concerned with factual information, but were written, photographed, and edited by experienced artists. The films are records of the achievement of men working together. They are simple stories of progress accomplished and problems yet to be faced in India's programme for productivity.

"We Build a Town," for instance, tells the story of Faridabad a new city which was actually built by 30,000 refugees left homeless by the partition of India. With the help of skilled workmen from the co-operative union (the narrator explains), "men who once cut cloth or sold glassware in some shop" built their own homes, laying brick and framing doors and windows.

Faridabad soon became a town of 50,000, with a button factory, a steel plant and a modern technical training school for 800 high school boys. It has made a delicate adjustment between types of enterprise, with a state-owned Diesel engine company and privately owned production facilities for salt, chemicals, shoes, and cloth.

FARMERS WON OVER

Such a film can be seen in its shorter version by some 50,000,000 persons in regular movie theatres in India's large population areas. In a longer two-reel form and with translated sound track, it is shown by the State Department's United States Information Service in the high-ways and by-ways of rural India.

Such a film, by its very simplicity, is an inspiration to *forward-looking community leaders who are trying to use truly democratic methods to help their people hurdle centuries of technical backwardness.*

Are farmers reluctant to think about new methods? "The Etawah Story" pictures for them the same reluctance of villagers in the earliest days of India's productivity drive. Only one man, according to the story, felt he could trust "the young extension worker with the serious face." Rama Krishna agreed to try the new way of growing potatoes.

The next crop for this Etawah farmer was three times as big as usual. Soon he was able to build "a brick house with a shop that rents for 20 rupees monthly!" This demonstration farm won the trust of the reluctant ones in Etawah. Now it wins respect and co-operation from farmers all over India through the dramatic medium of film.

Does the villager object to the notion of fertilizing his acres? "Life for the Land" will show him how it works and why it is a good thing.

Does he wonder what a "tube well" is and what it means to bring in machinery and dig deep into the earth? "Planning for Plenty" explains how water sometimes flows far under the earth and why it is that more water grows more food for more people.

Does he doubt the usefulness of learning to read? "Out of the Darkness" tells the story of a porter in the city who found a new fullness in life through education.

WORKERS FOR JOBS

Other film messages are "Clean Water Makes Good Health" and "India Plows Deeper". "Toward Tomorrow" is a summary treatment of all the separate stories.

And for those who want to help administer the nation's programme, there is a film called "Training for Men." Extension workers are shown being prepared for their jobs by doing menial tasks of sweeping and repairing, as well as learning about seed, machinery and adult education methods. (The first extension training courses saw a good many proud, white-collar men withdraw in great indignation.)

These are simple, straightforward films. But it is not always simple to make simple films.

When Bernard Carr, Roy Seawright, Vaughn Paul, and Hugh Macmullan first undertook to do the India project for the State Department under the Cascade banner, there were three conflicting conditions facing them.

First, there was pressure from the State Department and the Government of India to teach health, agriculture, and literacy just as fast as possible. But departmental research men who actually went to the Far East to inquire, reported that matter-of-fact teaching films failed to teach, especially if they were couched in terms of a shiny, scientific, American background. People said, "Oh, but that is America. It would not work here".

HOW THEY DID IT

Second, while it was true that there were all kinds of lavish production facilities in India (which is the second largest film producing country in the world), these facilities were all pretty much concerned with spectacle films in the Hollywood manner. There was no well-established precedent for going into the villages themselves to take documentary pictures.

Finally, there was the fact that films in India almost never skipped an explanatory step by means of a "dissolve" —the Western way of leaving it to the imagination. It would be necessary to keep the camera steadily on one train of thought, spelling out all the action in plain view of the audience. It would not be possible to put very much into a single short film, despite the impatience of the respective governments concerned

And so it came about that the impatient West, adjusting to the more patient East, managed to produce 20 films of simple, dignified, and deliberate subject matter. The villagers of the Indian hinterland on the other hand, found themselves playing roles in a new kind of Hollywood production.

Mr. Paul, who produced the series for Cascade, reports that despite their habitual hospitality the Indian villagers often proved to be quite suspicious at first, of American intentions—and especially of their camera.

"What is it?" they would mutter. "Is it some new kind of gun?"

Fortunately the film makers were armed, in addition, with the newest Polaroid Land camera. They would point this at themselves, snap the shutter, and then peel off the completed print in a matter of seconds. This always seemed to clear everything up and they were free to go ahead.

BUDDHIST MEETING

So successfully have these film makers met the challenge of international relationships that they were invited to make a motion picture record of the great Buddhist meeting in Tokyo in 1952. Their film, which showed religious leaders from 22 countries agreeing calmly on epoch-making compromises, has been a major factor in a growing Buddhist revival in the Far East, a revival which is thought to be primarily anti-materialist, anti-Communist.

Monuments to world peace are usually decorated with statuary and fountains. Million-dollar foundations for world understanding are usually fronted with Greek columns and gold-lettered doors. The Cascade headquarters in Hollywood don't have any such look about them.

They consist of a pair of neat, austere offices in the main building of the independent Hal Roach studio, plus two or three battered, "temporary" frame buildings in back.

But this is just another proof, this time in reverse, of the old adage that in Hollywood—famous for its glittering facades without substance behind them—things are not always what they seem.

—Christian Science Monitor

Rover In Clover

There are holes full of moles,
There are dens full of marten.
There are meadows to race in
And thickets to dart in.
There are towering ferns
To make jungly paths in,
And mountain cascades
You can take shower baths in!

The quail are so thick
That your every step flushes them
Stars hang so close
That your tail almost brushes them.
Sunshine's so dazzling
You're reeling and swaying.
And ah, what a moon
For your janciest baying!

What rapturous air!
What delectable scents,
What mysterious sounds
Set you crouching, intense—
Then you're off after butterflies,
O Pioneer,
With a daisy draped raffishly
Over one ear!

ETHEL JACOBSON.

Preservation Of Wild Life

(Continued from Page 7 Col. 5)

Wardens who are required to work against many odds.

GAME SANCTUARY

Coming to the more pleasant and interesting aspect of the Act, it is proposed to create what now constitutes Dandeli Park into a Game Sanctuary, which lies at an elevation of 470 feet.

The area, consisting of about 80 sq. miles, is bounded on three sides — North, East and South — by Natural boundaries constituting Kalinadi and Kaneri rivers. There is very little traffic passing through this area, beyond Departmental Timber-traffic, nor does it include any agricultural land.

There is a remarkably wide range of Flora and Fauna within the Sanctuary. The former consists of three distinct types of forests. Ever-green, Semi-evergreen and Desiduous. As with Flora, so with Fauna which also abounds in variety from Elephant to Mouse-Deer.

Unfortunately, Lion, the King of Beasts, does not occur in this tract and is localised to the part of the State bordering Saurashtra. The possibility to create a separate Lion—Sanctuary in Asoreli Forest Range is also being explored.

Besides, rich Flora and Fauna the Nagzari Valley, which forms part of the Sanctuary, presents gorgeous natural and scenic beauty, in addition to other points of interest.

The area is easily accessible by rail as well as by road and provided with a net work of forest roads totalling over 80 miles, out of which over 30 miles are metalled. The roads are motorable throughout the fair-weather. There are two fully furnished forest rest houses within the area.

The Game Sanctuary, apart from providing healthy pastime of shooting Wild Life in natural habitant with Camera, thereby preserving the living Trophies on Cinema Film-Form, would further constitute a valuable National asset, which will bring in revenue from Sportsmen, Tourists and others.

Under proper management, the Game-Sanctuary can be developed to be self-sufficient, if not revenue fetching, by attracting visitors from all parts of the World, who will readily come to see the rare and interesting Fauna of our State.—A.I.R. Symposium.

ROOM NO. 13.

(Continued from page 5, col. 5)

"Even if I leave my shoe behind. Al will be waiting.

"It may not be the shoe, after all," he teased and then, firmly like a rock, "You are not going," he added.

"But, Russi, I must. Don't you see? Al will be furious. He will get into a tearing rage. He is expecting me at ten."

"He might, but then I love you, Fifi, and that is all that matters. Go out by all means, but come back after an hour. He would think you had already left. He won't wait."

She was torn by hesitation. She did a strange thing.

She burst into a torrent of tears. She sobbed intermittently to say: "I hate that bully and brute of an Al. I wish I....I could strangle him with these bare hands. He has me in his thrall as if...."

Slowly, she sneaked out....

As he stood covered in the darkness of the night, after what he felt to be an oppressive eternity, he heard a gentle tap at the door of his room, his room for the night — Room No. 13 — as he laughed to himself, remembering her childish fears.

He enveloped her in his arms.

She whispered: "There wasn't a soul around, when I came in."

"Naturally. The world is asleep. Only the lovers are awake."

"I wish you had taken some other room," she said meekly.

"Don't be daft," and he gave her a reassuring kiss.

A few moments of exquisite delight went by.

●

SHE saw he was smiling and, with her eyes she enquired of the reason.

"To think that on the night I came to be free from a bundle of flesh, rotten flesh, I should be tied up with a packet of exquisite bone and blood, as fragrant as the queen of the night."

"Which is only a fragrance for the night!"

"No, every night," he averred.

"Do you really mean it?"

Fifi never completed the sentence. Three shots rang out in the silence of the night. There was Fifi lying in a pool of blood by his side. She was dead as a doornail.

She looked as lovely in death as in life.

Outside, there was an immediate pandemonium of rushing footsteps, cries of alarm, whistles and complete chaos, by the time Russi put on the barest minimum equipment and ran out.

The hotel staff were coming towards his room, towards the direction from which the shots had been fired.

In the distant dim lights, he saw the drawn, haggard, taut face of Alphonso — caught by the staff — coming in his direction.

Slowly, he retraced his steps and his eyes rested on the small brass band on top of the room:

"Room No. 13."

No Admission For Negroes In 'Varsity

Colour Bar Upsets Carver's College Career

By SHIRLEY GRAHAM AND GEORGE D. LIPSCOMB

GEORGE had said he was going to college. The announcement sent out by Highland University offered him the fulfilment of his dreams. Highland was in Kansas, a small college, but, so the circular stated, prepared to train "gentlemen and ladies in all the letters and arts." Uncle Seymour noted that it was a Presbyterian school and heartily approved. George filled in the application blank carefully and mailed it with shaking fingers. In due time came the reply. He was accepted and with scholarship honors!

In after years, George Washington Carver, the man, shied away from the memory of what happened then. He arrived at Highland University with such surging anticipation and was directed to the office of the President. It was the most impressive room he had ever seen, with bookcases along the walls and a polished desk. But the face of the man behind the desk became quickly blurred, after the verdict that blasted young George's hopes.

"Sorry, there must have been some mistake!"

The words were cold and very definite.

"But — but — this—this — is the day. You — your letter

George stopped and with a mighty effort of will sought to control *the shameful stammering which even yet* shattered his speech under emotional strain. They were not going to admit him. They were going to turn him away. But that couldn't be. He had a scholarship. His letter had said "Report September 15th." He laid open sheet on the desk.

The President of the college stared down at his own signature. His thoughts were whirling! How could he have ever suspected? The application received that summer had shown an unusual high school record from Minneapolis High School, one of the best in the state.

But, good heavens — a Negro! The brown hands gripping his desk were rusty and work-worn, the sleeves of the coat threadbare — a thin, gagling country fellow!

The President's eyes shifted uneasily from the burning intensity of that penetrating gaze. And because of his discomfort, his voice was almost harsh.

"You did not say in your application that you were — coloured."

"I answered all the questions. I — I — did not — think —" the boy's voice cracked.

NO ROOM FOR NEGROES

The President cleared his throat. "I do regret this, young man, but there is no provision here for Negro students. So far as I know, you are the first to apply."

George turned away and started for the door. There was no more to say. But the man stopped him.

"Tell me, why should you want to go to college? You've finished high school. For one of your race, that is very good indeed. What would you do with a college education? There are no openings. Frankly, it seems to me you would be wasting your time — and ours."

George had reached the door. Now he turned and with his hand on the knob, said simply, "Time belongs to God. I am going to college because there is work for me to do and I must be ready."

George Washington Carver

He closed the door softly behind him. The man at the desk sat motionless, then he made a sudden movement to rise, stretched out his hand as if to call. His lips formed the words.

After a moment, however, he fell back into his seat, shaking his head, "I couldn't," he murmured, "it would never do — a Negro!"

George walked away, at first blindly, but as the warm September sun enveloped him, the muscles of his throat relaxed, the pain in his chest lessened and he saw the loveliness of Indian summer all around him. The streets of the little town fanned out from the college showing rows of frame houses and crude weather-beaten shops. On every side were signs of student life — bookshops and boarding houses; solemn, bearded young men, their pants tucked inside boots in the approved fashion, some of them even wearing collars. These obviously were city boys with "storebought" clothes.

All of them seemed preoccupied and very busy. George wondered about them, where they had come from, where they would live. He sighed. Well, one thing was certain. He could not go back. He thought of the weeks he had waited anxiously for a reply to his college application. And when it had come — and with that tuition scholarship! He had told everybody. They had rejoiced with him. He had gone by to see Big Nat and Nat had boomed out the news to his customers. Then George had left his job at the restaurant and had spent his money in preparation for college. Aunt Lucy had given him a bag into which he had packed his few belongings, leaving only his mother's spinning wheel with her until he was settled. Now, here he was!

He had no money. He must find work. In his musing he had reached the edge of the town. Ahead, lay the country road. It was harvest time. Hands would be needed, so he walked on. That night he slept and slept well in a hay loft upon a fragrant bed of new mown hay. Already, he had a job and, sooner or later, he would go to college.

Time belonged to God.

THIS was in 1886. As he worked in the fields, George heard talk of "homesteading." He learned that the government was giving away land, in western Kansas to anyone who would live on it. This seemed pretty wonderful to George and he took in every detail on filing a claim. He made up his mind that if he could not go to school, he could set about the business of growing things—and on his own land.

So George "trekked" westward and near the town of Beeler, in Ness County, took up one hundred and sixty acres of good Kansas soil and on it built himself a tiny house. This was not the time of year for planting and since he had no live-stock and knew nothing about preparing soil for crops, George hired out at a nearby ranch that first winter.

PRAIRIE BLOOMS

In the spring George returned to his own land and set hard to work. His hut stood in the middle of the rolling, desert prairie. It burst in bloom before his startled eyes In all that vast expanse of sky and riotous earth, the boy became a man. He shook off hurts and disappointments which had seemed so great.

He took on height and stature. His mind and soul reached up and stretched forth wings which, in the years to come, no scorn or ridicule could ever clip.

His land was poor, best fit for gazing. And at first George did not mind. He wandered over the desert, finding strange plants, drawing pictures of them and absorbing the rich colors of a praire sunset. Once he nearly lost his life in a fierce Kansas blizzard.

He was happy, but the time came at length when George knew he must live. School still awaited him — somewhere. He had not yet read "all the books." He knew that he had drawn strength from the land. But even though the homestead period was not fulfilled and the land not yet his, he felt that he must now go on. So he packed his things with no regrets and crossed the border into Iowa.

George got a job cooking at the Schultz Hotel in Winterset. He slept on a cot in the Hotel shed, his meals were included in his wages, so he could save most of what he earned. Ease and comforts were almost considered sinful in Winterset.

Life habits were crystallizing within George's character. The hard way always to seem the best way to him and waste a sin which could not be forgiven.

He was young man now, no longer undersized and puny. Within the past six months he had shot up to six feet. He carried himself well and was growing a mustache. He had not overcome his shyness with people, however, and he resolved he must no longer avoid them. People also were God's creatures. Although, he thought ruefully, he still preferred the "little people" of the woods!

Remembering how the Martins had sent him to church he resolved again to follow their advice. On his next Sunday "off," George, after *carefully waxing his boots and brushing his "best" coat, donned a snirt which he himself had laundered and appeared* at the large whitewashed church near the centre of town.

George D. Lipscomb, American author and University professor, who collaborated with Shirley Graham in writing Carver's biography.

One day, after the rush of the noon meal was over, one of the "front" hotel boys stuck his head in the kitchen, motioned to George and said, "Gentleman to see you inside!"

He whisked away so quickly that George, surprised, did not have time to question him. Before he could remove the greasy apron and wash his hands, the door swung back admitting a heavy-set pleasant man whose face was vaguely familiar.

"Ah, here you are, George. Don't stop. Pastor told me you worked here and I thought I'd stop by and see you a minute. My name is Millholland."

George remembered him then as one of the men who had shaken hands with him at church. He smiled.

"This — this kitchen isn't any place for visitors," he began apologetically.

"Don't mind that. My wife and I know you must be pretty lonely here, and we'd like to have you come over to our house some evening."

"Oh!" George was completely taken unawares by the invitation. He did not know what to say.

"My wife leads the choir at church. She heard you singing. You see, she's a musician, trained abroad, and knows a good voice when she hears one."

"You mean that I — "George stopped. The idea was too much.

"Why, yes, she says you've a good, powerful voice."

"I couldn't even talk a few years ago!"

"Is that so!" Mr. Millholland's face expressed his amazement. "Well, that makes it even more remarkable. When can you come?"

An evening was decided upon and after giving him directions for finding the house, Mr. Millholland went away, leaving a smiling young man. In those days only the very rich travelled to Europe, so George concluded that the Millhollands must be very fine indeed. Mrs. Millholland, a trained musician, had noticed his voice! And now they were inviting him to their home. Such amazing good fortune!

At last the important evening actually arrived. For perhaps the first time in his life, George considered his wardrobe wholly inadequate. He carefully mended a break in his boots and then rubbed them well with lard and stove blacking. His clothes were clean, for he had washed and ironed even his pants and coat. He scrubbed his hands until the skin smarted.

Mr. Millholland himself admitted George and ushered him into the front room. Leaving the visitor alone, he went back to call his wife. George looked about him, his first impression one of disappointment. The room seemed so bare. "Parlors" at that time were usually jammed with sofas and chairs of every description, atrocious pictures crowded the walls, wax flowers in glass cases were numerous and huge Bibles, albums and all kinds of adornments were plentiful. But here was a sense of spacious emptiness.

HANDS MATCH VOICE

And then he saw it! Close besides the wide window, its flat, shining surface reflecting the last rays of a dying sun stood a piano! George knew what it was from pictures he had seen at school. It stood upon slender delicate legs. He tip-toed around so that he could examine the white and black keyboard. His long, delicate fingers *spread out over the keys.* One sounded faintly and he started back, but a pleasant, *smiling voice said softly,*

"Don't move. Your hands match your voice. You are an artist."

He turned then and faced Mrs. Millholland. Yes he had listened to her singing in the choir and had watched her face beneath the coiled white hair. It was true, what he had thought. She was not like the others. Something was rare and different. At the moment he could hear only the music in her voice.

"Won't you sit down? I'd like to play for you."

Her white fingers caressed the keys and then she began to play. She played, and as she played the room faded for the black boy and he was back in the woods with all his "litle people." He lay on his stomach and listened to the murmuring of the brook, pressed his face again in dew-drenched violets and felt the cool clear water slipping through his fingers. She played and slowly the frustration of all his wasted years pressed down. The long, long years of dreams going one by one. And suddenly the room rang with the cry of mighty Beethoven—Beethoven, beating his wings against the sky, climbing the mountain of his greatness. George could no longer breathe. He heard the call —clear—so clear—coming from mountain tops— "The earth! The earth is the Lord's! Lift up your eyes to the hills." Again he saw them! again, he stood besides Herman Jaegar—The pain! The terrible pain was engulfing h'm! He cried out! And covered his face with his hands. His body shook, while tears squeezed through his fingers He had lost his hills.

The room was very still and then Mrs. Millholland was saying, her voice filled with contrition, "My friend, oh, my young friend, forgive me!"

George only shook his head. For a while he could not speak. Finally he mnaged to whisper.

"It — it — was — so — beautiful! I—I—" he pressed his lips tightly.

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(To Be Continued)

Carver, The Scientist

The preceding chapters tell how young George Washington Carver, born of slave parents in the American Midwest about 1864, begins his education in Neosho, Missouri, near his birthplace, then goes to the nearby State of Kansas to continue his learning. He is graduated from high school, but when he attempts to enter Highland University in Kansas, he is refused admission because he is a Negro. But he knows that someday, somewhere, he will go to college.

talking of BOOKS

SPOTLIGHT ON THE PATIDAR SOCIETY

'Asha Pankhi' Portrays Life In Vivid Style

ASHA PANKHI (in two parts) (Gujarati). By Ishwar Petlikar. Published by R. R. Sheth & Co. Bombay-2. Price Rs. 8.

SRI PETLIKAR is one of the popular writers in Gujarati. His intimate knowledge of the village-life and his vivid style are the chief attractions for the average readers.

In 'Asha Pankhi' he has selected a story that has actually happened and by embellishing the facts with a little imagination he has succeeded in giving us a highly interesting story. The Patidar community in Gujarat suffers from many social evils and until recently, marrying a second wife on the least provocation was a common feature. The story of 'Asha Pankhi' grows round such a theme. The monstrous situation of the mother of a bridegroom being excluded from marriage festivities arises from the mutual hatred of the two co-wives.

With a start like that the author goes on to tell the story of the bridegroom. He is a weak and vacillating youth named Raman. He is portrayed with such warm human colours that we like him in spite of all his faults. His love for his spirited young wife Sharda in the face of overwhelming difficulties is a redeeming feature of his character. Another endearing quality is his disarming frankness. In all his thinking processes and emotional reactions he is so true to life that he becomes one of the most convincing and interesting characters drawn by the author.

In trying to show the development of Sharda's character the writer has introduced a number of characters. Individually considered every one of them is interesting but there is no place for them in the novel. At least not in such a large number. They distract our attention and weaken the main interest. The longish speeches of Nandini and Shakuntala savour too strongly of some institution devoted to social reform. Such a fault may be excused in a younger author, but for Sri Petlikar who has written many books, it is strange that he should forget the wisdom of that ancient rule 'Novels may preach but the preaching should be surreptitious.' An openly didactic novel has very few chances of survival. There may be glorious exceptions like 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' but generally speaking we prefer a novelist who preaches through incidents and not by speeches. Sri Petlikar will prove kind to himself and his readers if he takes this little reminder seriously; otherwise, before he is aware of it he will lose his entertaining qualities and become a bore.

Another artistic flaw is the title of the last chapter. The proverb "Kagne Besavu ane Tadne Padavu" suggests that the deaths are mere co-incidents. The gathering gloom of tragedy is derided by this title. Moreover the whole attitude of the writer is to suggest some mystery behind the deaths. Why should he then nullify his own efforts by giving a title with wrong suggestion?

Perhaps in the second edition this slip may be corrected. For it is almost certain that the book will have a second edition. Its wealth of characterization, its racy style and gripping story ensure its success.

—D. G. P.

Problem Of South Africa

RECONCILIATION IN SOUTH AFRICA AND THE STATUS OF THE INDIANS IN INTERNATIONAL LAW: By Prof. H. K. Junkerstorff. Publishers Bookland Limited. 1, Sankar Ghosh Lane, Calcutta 6. Price not mentioned.

HERE is a book which appears formidable at the first glance but improves on closer acquaintance.

The position of Indians in South Africa is a topic of burning interest today. We know through newspapers the current developments. but lack an adequate knowledge of the historical background against which this human drama is staged. Prof. Junckerstorff's book is an admirable answer to our desire for a better knowledge of the problem.

With a simple, clear-cut and extremely economical style the writer gives all the necessary material and illumines it with the commentary of an unbiased intellect. The neat arrangement of chapters and sub-chapters helps ready reference.

Dr Junckerstorff's approach to the question is a purely scientific approach. He observes and notes everything. No irelevant detail absorbs and no relevant detail escapes his attention. Without emotional excitement or prejudice he studies the problem from all sides and comes to the conclusion that "Suppression wil bring internal troubles and revolution. Tolerance will secure internal peace and progress. He lays emphasis on tolerance and mutual good-will.

Long quotations from important laws and documents give the book a solid base on which cool logical reasoning rears its own building. 'Reconciliation in South Africa' is a book that compels your attention.

—D. G. P.

Inspired Life

LOKMANY (HINDI): By Sri Bhalchandra Apte. Published by Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha, Madras. Price Re. 1-4.

AN inspiring tale of an inspiring life is told in the pages of 'Lokmanya'. This small biography describes the important incidents in the life of that veteran fighter for freedom—Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Titak.

Tilak was among the first band of great men who fought for the liberty of our nation. He was an original thinker and a profound scholar. His 'Gita-Rahasya' is one of the most illuminating commentaries on Bhagwad Gita. He was also a famous journalist and a Social reformer of a high order. But above all these qualities tower his burning love for liberty. It is as a patriot that Tilak will be remembered by our future citizens. As a teacher of Gandhiji, and as the man who gave us the noble slogan "Swaraj is our Birthright" Tilak will always claim our affectionate respect.

The book is written vividly, the language being fastidiously correct and simple as in most of the publications of Dakshin Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha.

—D. G. P.

'CHINA AND THE U. N.'

Hesse in 'The St. Louis Globe-Democrat'.

HANDY VOLUME

ARTHA SHASTRA PRAVESHIKA (GUJARATI): By V. M. Kothari. Published by Gujarat Vidyapith, Ahmedabad 9. Price Rs. 2-8.

'MANAV Artha Shastra' is a scholarly publication on economics which has brought much credit to its writer and publishers. On account of its size and price however, it is not easily accessible. Gujarat Vidyapith has, therefore, wisely decided to publish a small introductory volume named. 'Artha Shastra Praveshika". This book explains the important concepts of economics in a lucid and interesting manner. The examples are chosen from Indian life and the glossary explaining English terms by giving their equivalents in Gujarati will be very useful.

Books of this type point out the sensible way of replacing English as a medium of instruction.

—D. G. P.

Bhagwad-Gita Translated

SRIMAD-BHAGWAD-GITA (With text Hindi and English translation): By Swami Sambuddhananda. Published by Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Bombay No. 21. Price Rs. 3-8.

A NEW edition of the celebrated Bhagavad-Gita has been published by Sri Ramkrishna Ashram. It is a handy little volume with a fine get-up. The Sanskrit text is followed by two translations, one in Hindi and the other in English. The Hindi translation is faithful to the original and learned. But the ordinary reader will be perplexed by many high-brow terms adopted by the translator. This highly Sanskritised Hindi version will be difficult for the laymen and superfluous for the scholars. But for a student interested in languages a rich fare is provided in this edition, because it gives an opportunity of a comparative study of Gita in three different languages.

The English translation is remarkably well-done. The language is beautiful in its simplicity and grandeur. The erudition of the writer is unobstrusively seen in the aptness of phrases chosen to echo the meaning of this mightly classic of the East. The translation has retained a suppleness and a grace of style that are associated with original writing.

As for the philosophy of the Bhagwad-Gita. it is so widely known and praised that no intelligent person can afford to remain ignorant of it now. This edition will be a great help to those who seek a first acquaintance with Gita. Swami Sambuddhananda has added one more item to his long record of selfless service of the Indian people by the publication of this book. —D. G. P.

A PENNY FROM HEAVEN

(Continued from Page 4 Col. 5)

five dollars in your pocket (fortunately you did not have to show either the relatives or the dollars), you were permitted to enter.

When the authorities had finished with us, we stepped ashore, found a bench in Battery Park, at the lower tip of Manhattan Island, sat down and looked around. There before my eyes was the tremendous city, bigger, noiser, more terrifying than any of us had ever imagined. How were we ever to become a part of this forbidding, strange world; how could we ever be at home among these people rushing around on unknown errands, speaking a language we did not know? Never before had I felt so alone.

From what father had given us we had only dol. 12.18 left. And we had the address of Aunt Minnie, my father's sister. But how to get there?

Cop Helps

A policeman stopped at our bench, swinging a stick. We got up in terror. All our lives we had known that a policeman could only mean trouble. Something we were doing was surely forbidden and here was the law to enforce it.

"Where you fellows want to go?" the policeman asked us in German.

I was overwhelmed. What a wonderful question! How did he know that we did not speak English?

I took out my little black book and showed him Aunt Minnie's address. "That's a long way from here. You fellows got 15 cents?"

"Ja, ja, ja!" we answered in rapid succession.

"Come on—I'll show you," and he led us to the elevated station, told us which train to take and where to get off. The train came roaring into the station. "Good-bye, boys," we heard the policeman say as we scrambled abroad, "and good luck to you!" I kept thinking what a welcome to the new continent!

Aunt Minnie met us with open arms in her tenement-house flat. Neighbours drifted in and we sat and ate and talked until midnight. Then Aunt Minnie escorted us to a tiny room for the three of us. It took me a long time to fall asleep that night.

Hunt For Jobs

In the morning we were eager to dive head on into our new lives. Some kindly soul on the tenement stoop produced a copy of the German-language newspaper 'Staats-Zeitung', pointing out a seemingly endless list of classified adds. It looked simple enough: all we had to do was go and pick a job.

When I came home that night tired and hungry, I had learned that there were thousands who, like me, were guided through the streets of New York by a clipping from a newspaper, marking off job after job as they were turned down and, finally, reaching in despair the last of the ads that had looked so promising in the morning. I had waited in front of a hardware store as No. 26 in line for a job that was given not to No. 1 but to No. 17 after the employer had walked up and down the line, looking the men over. At the second place, a grocery store the line was even longer. The third place, after walking for an hour, I could not find. As I arrived at the fourth there was a sign, "Job filled". And so on. I walked and walked and walked.

Dave Gets One

But Dave was waiting at home with good news — he had a job! He was to be a peddler's helper, handling the horse and wagon. And next morning there was a note from Jack saying he had signed up as a mechanic with the Erie Railroad in Port Jervis, New York.

The second morning I was in front of a shoe store at 4-30, at last No. 1 in line. "You are too big for the job," the man said. "I want a boy, not a man."

I decided not to wait in line any more, and tried to find a job just by asking for one. I bought an English-German dictionary and began to learn English words. But in the next few days I found only a few hours' work at moving furniture and washing half a dozen horses in a livery stable. Dave paid the rent. Aunt Minnie fed me on credit.

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A Travel Book

MUDLY: By S. Saleem. Published by Sri Awadhesh Kumar Tewari, Searchlight Press. Patna. Price Rs. 3.

'MUDLY' is a book that makes one wonder what made the author write it. Supposed to be the story of a police officer and his ex-pilots, the book is subtitled—'A romance of the hills and hotels.'

For sheer improbability, inanity and boredom the book reigns supreme. You have to read through an exasperating account of a stupid but lucky police officer whose interest in dressing, eating, shopping, and moving about will put any society beauty to shame. Half a dozen Arabian-nights-like incidents happen to him which, in spite of their improbability are not even diverting. Sometimes we feel like reading the memoirs of a person who wants to write a travel-book but does not know how to do it. The style attempts to be conversational and succeeds partly. The characters are unconvincing, the plot incredible and the general effect is devastating.

Really speaking the only interesting part of the book is its introduction. For smug self-confidence, audacity and misstatements it will be difficult to find its rival. The writer laments about the "paucity of novels, written in India, in English." If 'Mudly' is supposed to be a remedy one can only say that it is worse than the disease. The writer moreover informs us that "a Parker 51" pen was used for writing the manuscript and the latter was typed on a 'Remington' typewriter and composed on Linotype machine, It will be seen that the very best of everything has gone towards the preparation of this book." The brain reels while trying to decide whether this is a joke that has misfired due to its solemnity or a piece of intimate information calculated to inspire awe and admiration from the dazzled readers. Perhaps it may have been written seriously, for the author is capable of making statements like "For a best-seller, it is not necessary to have any extraordinary merit." By remembering such statements we may understand his confidence about 'Mudly.'

Even at the risk of making a bad pun I can't help saying that 'Mudly' is a great muddle which should be handled at the reader's own personal risk. —D. G. P.

NEW ERA FOR EVE IN MEXICO

VOTE EXPANDS SPHERE OF FEMINIST ACTIVITIES

By MARION WHILHELM

WOMEN of Mexico move into a new and important era as they take their place beside the men of their country, in exercising their franchise for the first time in history.

The effect this change has on the social and economic life in Mexico is discussed in this article.

WOMAN suffrage in Mexico, now assured by the final ratification of the new amendment to the Mexican constitution, is being hailed as a political victory which may well bring a corresponding shift in the economic and social status of Mexican womanhood. It has already brought a new woman's political party.

As the enfranchisement bill initiated by President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines and passed by the Mexican congress won majority approval from Mexico's states, a new day appeared to be dawning on the horizon for Mexican women, some 5,000,000 of whom have now attained political equality with men.

To the generation born at the time of the Mexican revolution of 1910—which gave birth to the country's modern code of democratic freedoms—the women's vote heralds the culmination of a 43-year-old struggle against seemingly overwhelming odds of tradition and custom.

More realistically, the new political victory represents the progression, rather than the culmination of the women's fight for equality in Mexico—still handicapped as Mexican women are by unbelievable social restraints in the upper middle class and by restrictive poverty at the economically depressed level.

Organisation

But feminist leaders are rising to their new challenge. Mexico's first women's party has been formed with the intention of supporting necessary social legislation. The organization, known as the Political Party of December, 1952 (the month in which the Mexican congress passed the suffrage bill), has already proposed several congressional measures including the establishment of a commission to inspect all rental units to fix fair rents and the extension of social security to minor dependents.

The Confederation of Workers of Mexico, Mexico's biggest labour union, is undertaking a programme to help orient Mexican women to their new political responsibilities. Each syndicate in the union will be asked to appoint women representatives to acquaint women workers with the economic and social problems confronting their country.

Mexico's Communist-backed Popular Party, meantime, has announced that women, will be considered for the party's congressional candidates in the future elections.

There are those who fear that the Mexican woman, the pillar of the Roman Catholic church in Mexico may influence a political swing to the right This opinion was voiced by the only congressman opposing the women's vote amendment, Senator Aquiles Elorduy, who feared that women in politics would "eliminate the separation of church and state since our women are so religious."

But feminist leaders expect the participation of women in politics will help give integrity to the government.

Marta Candano de Romero, a lawyer, forecast a change in the country's psychological attitude toward the role of women in life. Soledad Anaya Solorzano, an educator, sees the new political voice as a deterrent against laws opposing the welfare of women and children.

Barriers Lift

Senora Manuel Sandoval Vallarta, an American-educated Mexican teacher and wife of one of the world's leading atomic physicists, is one of the 1910 generation who has seen the long-wasted talents of Mexican women liberated bit by bit over the years.

"Mexican women have been barred behind their doors with seven locks," observed Mrs. Vallarta. "And now we are seeing some of these gates unlocked."

Twenty-five years ago in Mexico, when American women had enjoyed the vote for half a decade, it was unthinkable for even women of the Mexican aristocracy to attend college, or work outside the home.

The first faint hope for women in Mexico was illuminated by the revolution of 1910, a result more of the economic consequences of the revolution than the democratic ideals it unleashed.

Their homes and properties pillaged and confiscated by the revolutionaries, the high aristocracy which had flourished in Mexico, eventually had to start working. One of the feminine pioneers of women's working rights was the well-known movie actress Dolores Del Rio, whose family (Asunsulo) lost most of its vast fortune.

But the pioneers were few, and most of the progress was limited up to the last 10 to 15 years.

A major gain for women's rights was recorded about 15 years ago by a determined women's righter named Adela Formoso de Obregon Santacilia, a self-educated Mexican woman who excelled in the arts but was thwarted by tradition from achieving the formal higher education for which she longed.

Senora Obregon Santacilia founded Mexico's first women's university — the Universidad Feminina de Mexico—against unbelievable odds.

Everybody was against her. Hostile newspapers hinted that the daring femininist had tendencies towards insanity.

But for all the masculine resentment standing in her way, Senora Obregon Santacilia had the backing of a progressive-minded husband, a noted architect, whom she had met while making a tour of Mexican stages presenting poetry recitals.

'Varsity's Success

Obregon Santacilia put up the money to launch the women's university, which opened with 30 students and has grown over the years to a student body of some 3,000 women. His wife struggled along for years without profits, begging aid from Mexican millionaires to keep her school going.

The university today offers women a broad curriculum, including journalism, home economics, laboratory technology, secretarial work, social work.

While women have come a long way in education, establishing themselves in all the professions, social customs still relegate many women of the upper classes to the traditional role of homemaker.

Some matrons of the old school of aristocracy are still shocked at the idea of their daughters and granddaughters taking work outside the home.

Many women of upper middle class homes are expected to remain at home between the hours of 2 and 4 p.m., in the event that their husbands show up for luncheon (which they frequently don't). To invite their friends to lunch at a downtown restaurant, without male escorts is unthinkable. To attend a party without their husbands or to dance with any man but their spouse is likewise a breach of respectability.

Curiously enough, rising prices are, however,, conspiring to aid the women's rights movement in Mexico. Now faced with the necessity of increasing the family income, even some of the most conservative old-school husbands are allowing their wives to handle earning jobs in their homes—such as translation work—and others have broken away to work outside the home.

Outside of the upper class, the status of Mexican women is another story. There are no social restrictions to speak of and women's work ranges from factory labour to office positions.

—Christian Science Monitor.

Danny Liked To Dance

By MURIEL HOLLAND

DANNY was a gray pony who lived in a big field with his mother. He loved to feel the wind blowing through his mane, and he used to kick up his heels and go dancing and prancing around the field.

"I like to prance and I like to dance," Danny used to say to himself, as he sniffed the soft Spring air.

Danny's mother looked at him with pride. "*How handsome he is!*" *she thought, "and how full of spirits!"*

As Danny grew bigger, his gray coat was marked with spots like a rocking horse.

One day his mother said to him, "You'll son be going out in the world to earn your living. Then you'll have to be steady and sober. You can't go prancing and dancing along the streets among the motor cars."

Danny felt rather sad, but the day did come when he had to go off and earn his living. His master, a milkman called Bert, had several horses, and they all pulled milkcarts.

"I'll take Danny out with some empty bottles first," he said to himself, "so that he will get used to the clattering noise." He held the reins tightly in case Danny might be upset by all those rattling bottles behind him. But Danny loved the sound. He trotted along, listening to the bottles going rattle! rattle! rattle! clatter! clatter!—and he thought it was fun!

●

The next day, Danny was taken on his round with full milk bottles. He tried to prance along, but Bert called "Steady! Steady!" because he didn't want the milk bottle to get broken, and he held the reins very firmly.

Danny didn't like this. "I'd like to dance along the streets" he said to himself, "and I'd like to make the cart shake so that the milk bottles would go Rattle! Rattle! behind me!"

The street Danny liked going into best had very few houses. Danny knew everybody who lived in them. There was a lady in No. 1 who owned a ginger cat. There were three children in No. 2 who had a tabby. In No. 3 there was a man who had a black cat, and No. 4 was a large house, used as a kindergarten.

The windows of the kindergarten were always open, and Danny looked in and saw the children drawing or painting, and sometimes, if he was a bit late, he could hear them singing.

He would stare through the windows, and first his left ear would twitch, and then his right ear would twitch. He watched the children dancing round in a circle singing "Ring-a-ring-a-roses," and then he saw them tumbling on the floor as they sang "All fall down."

"I'd like to dance round and round in a ring like that," thought Danny.

One day when he set out on his round, there was a strong breeze blowing, and this made him feel extra frisky.

●

"Oh, dear!" he said to himself, "I wish I didn't always have reins pulling me back. The milk bottles hardly rattle at all. It's very dull!"

Bert had a great many bottles to deliver that morning, and they were late getting into the little street, so that by the time Danny stopped outside the kindergarten all the children were singing "Ring-a-ring-a-roses."

Bert went up to the front door with the milk bottle, and Danny suddenly had a daring idea. He knew he would have to turn round, so he said to himself, "Why should I wait for Bert? I'll turn round all by myself, I'll dance in a circle to the tune of Ring-a-ring-a-roses!"

Every Morning Danny Practised Dancing Round A Ring

Like A Rocking Horse

At that moment, two men walked into the little street. They watched Danny lifting his legs up high and they saw him dancing round making the milk bottles go "Clatter! clatter! rattler! rattle!"

Suddenly one of the milk bottles broke. Down trickled the milk on to the road, and out from No. 1 came the ginger cat. Out from No. 2 came the tabby, and out from No. 3 came the black cat. They all started lapping up the milk.

Bert came running up looking very worried calling "Whoa! Steady Danny! You can't behave like that! You can't go dancing and prancing while you've got milk bottles behind you!"

Danny hung his head. He knew he had been very naughty.

But the two men who had come into the street were laughing.

"I've never seen anything like it!" said one, "Looks as if he were born to it!" explaimed the other. They went up to Bert.

"How much d'you want for that horse of yours?" they asked.

●

Bert stared at the broken milk bottle, at the milk trickling into the gutter, and at the ginger cat, the tabby and the black cat all lapping it up. "M-m! It's not much good having a horse who dances and prances when he's delivering milk," he thought so he told the men how much money he would want for Danny.

"We'll give you more than that if we can have him at once," said the men, and they asked if they could come back to the yard, and take Danny away, then and there, Bert agreed.

A few days later, Danny was in his new home. He had a fine stable to live in, and instead of his old brown bridle, he had a beautiful scarlet one.

Every morning he practised dancing round a ring. Now he had no milk bottles behind him to go "Rattle! Rattle! Clatter! Clatter!" but instead there was a wonderful band up in a gallery playing tunes for him.

He learnt to cross his feet and do the one step, the two step and the waltz.

Living near him were many other animals—horses, monkeys, elephants, bears and lion—for Danny had joined a circus!

After he had practised for a long time, he was allowed to perform in front of hundreds and hundreds of people.

When he bowed at the end of his act, he noticed that there, in the very front row, were all the children from the kindergarten, and they were laughing and clapping, and telling each other that Danny was the best performer in the whole circus

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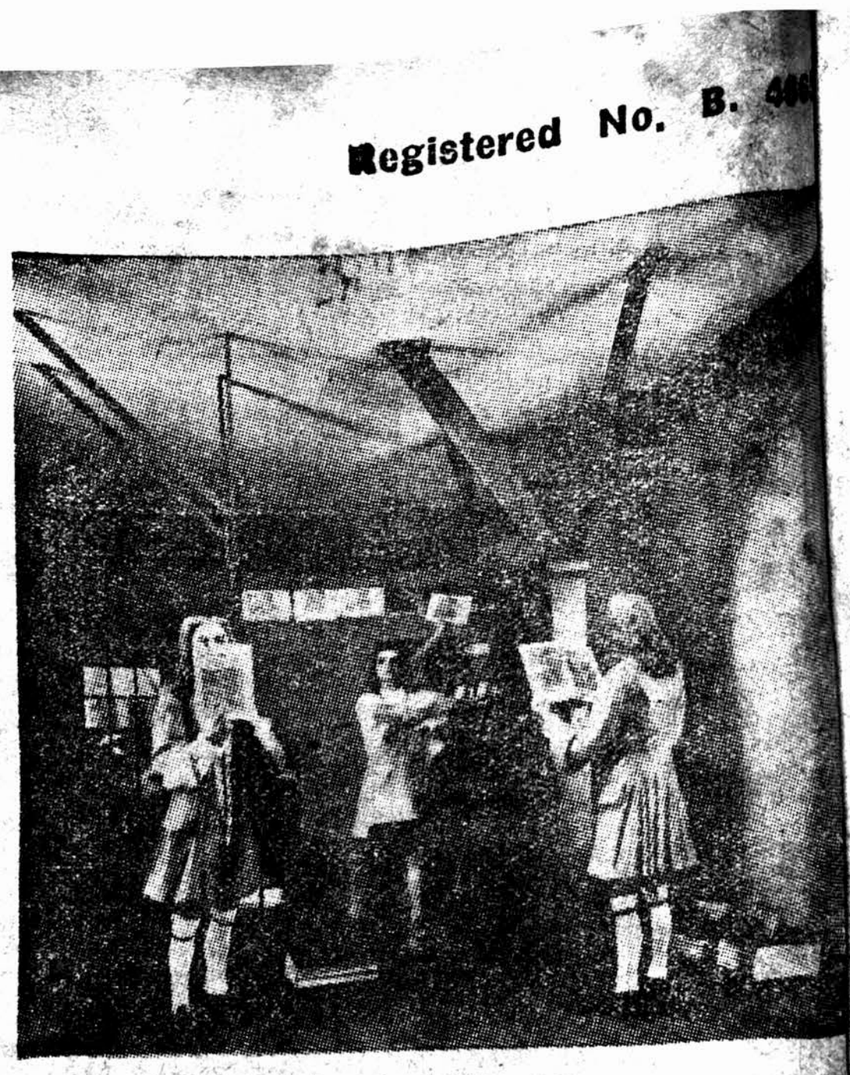
AN OBSCURE PRINTER WINS BATTLE FOR FREEDOM OF PRESS

Zenger Memorial Room Is Another Milestone In March Of Liberty



One of the exhibits in the John Peter Zenger Memorial Room in Federal Hall, New York City, illustrates printing of the newspaper "The Weekly Journal", published by Zenger, in which appeared articles critical of the Colonial Governor for which Zenger was imprisoned, tried and acquitted on charges of seditious libel.

By Henry Steele Commager

THE opening and dedication of the John Peter Zenger Memorial Room in New York City not only recalled a basic battle for freedom of the press in Colonial America but also recalled the need for continuing the same crusade for all time. This room is located in Federal Hall, which stands on the site of the old City Hall where in 1735 John Peter Zenger, a German-born printer, won his defence against charges of seditious libel which had been brought against him on behalf of the British Government.

The following is the story of John Peter Zenger and the role he played in establishing freedom of the press.

WERE it left to me to decide whether we should have a Government without newspapers or newspapers without a Government, I should not hesitate for a moment to prefer the latter," Thomas Jefferson, author of the American Declaration of Independence and President of the United States from 1801 to 1809, wrote in 1787. And after a good deal of experience with a hostile press, he provided a philosophical basis for his preference; "Where the press is free, and every man is able to read, all is safe."

Experience in the United States has largely borne out Jefferson's expression of faith. Many other nations have not been so fortunate. Even today the pres is free in only a relatively small area of the globe, and the area of freedom is being continually circumscribed.

It is not surprising that the press should be genuinely free in so few countries. It is 300 years since the first newspapers were published, the "Antwerp Tijdingen" and 'The London Weekly News but, outside the United States, the concept of a free press is a fairly recent one. Actually the press has been free only in a few countries, and for only a brief time in history.

It is the United States that provides the notable exception to these generalizations. It is not too much of an exaggeration to say that the United States has always had a free press—ever since the beginnings of a newspaper press in the Colonial period.

To be sure there was censorship even in the North American Colonies—but the principle of freedom was established as early as 1735 and, notwithstanding some vicissitudes, was never thereafter seriously challenged.

HISTORICAL EPISODE

It was the Zenger case that established this principle—and others as well. Indeed, in the number and significance of the issues involved, in the characters of its leading actors, in its dramatic qualities, it has become one of those historical episodes that seem to have been prearranged for the edification of posterity; it is a clear case of history aping dramtic art. On this trial of an obscure printer for criticising a greedy and incompetent royal officer hinged great questions of the relations of the Colonies and mother country, the interpretation of the common law of libel, and the freedom of the press.

The background of the Zenger case is an unedifiyng one. The case grew out of the arrogance and vanity of William Cosby, newly appointed Governor of the Colony of New York. Like so many colonial officials of those days, Cosby wanted to make a good thing of his office. He appointed his son Secretary of the Jerseyo; he moved to nullify some of the involved titles to land and get the patents in his own name; not content with the effrontery to claim half of the salary of one Rip Van Dam, who had served as Acting Governor during the months that Cosby was getting himself over to America.

This was the particular episode that set the stage for the Zenger case. When the Governor sued for "back" salary in the equity court the Chief Justice sustained Van Dam. This show of independence enraged Cosby, who promptly ousted the Chief Justice and appointed James De Lancey to the post. Defending his action to the Government in London Cosby wrote that **"I am sorry to inform Your Grace that the example and spirit of the Boston people begins to spread among these colonies in a most prodigious manner."**

This independent spirit was not to be so easily defeated. The ousted Chief Justice Lewis Morris and his associates, James Alexander and William Smith, decided to set up a "popular" party newspaper in opposition to the Governor's policy. To publish this they turned to John Peter Zenger.

BACKGROUND OF ZENGER CASE

It is unfortunate that so little is known about this Mr. Zenger, who was to be the instrument and the symbol of the struggle for a free press. He was a Palatine German, who went to New York in the great migration of 1710, at the age of 13, and shortly thereafter apprenticed to the first of New York printers, William Bradford. In 1726, Zenger set up for himself; in 1733, he launched "The Weekly Journal". He was a young man in his middle 30's, married and with children, an organist in his church, and sympathetic to the popular cause. He had ability and he had courage.

Morris, Alexander and Smith not only launched Zenger in the new journal designed to checkmate the pretensions of the Governor, but they also directed the policy of the paper and, in all probability wrote most of the articles, squibs and doggerel which aroused the court party. This literary activity of the popular leaders was well known at the time; when the Attorney General charged "innuendo" he was referring to the work of Alexander and Smith. The criticism was sharp, the innuendo clear, the attacks "abusive, insolent, and malicious."

Thus, one of the articles which aroused the wrath of Cosby and De Lancey charged that the people "think, as matters now stand, that their liberties and properties are precarious and that slavery is likely to be entailed upon them and their posterity if some things be not amended."

And again, even more pointedly, Zenger wrote that a "neighbour" had expressed deep concern for the liberties of New York and would be glad to hear "that the Assembly would exert themselves as became them, by showing that they have the interest of their country more at heart than the gratification of any private view of any of their members, or being at all affected by the smiles or frowns of a Governor, both of which ought equally to be despised when the interest of their own country is at stake."

And when the "popular" party won an election in Westchester (several miles north of what is now New York City), Zenger celebrated in telling rhyme—in language which, as matters then stood, was libellous. The Governor promptly urged the Council to punish Zenger and his paper and that complaisant body ordered four of the offending numbers of the "Journal" to be publicly burned. Then the Governor charged Zenger with criminal libel, arrested him and held him in excessive bail.

The stage was set for the battle, but as yet no one anticipated that it would be a decisive battle. It was the Governor who was responsible for this. When the case came to trial Zenger's attorneys, Alexander and Smith, challenged the credentials of the Chief Justice. That official disbarred them. Without counsel to plead his cause Zenger's prospects were dark.

MAN WHO PLAYED DECISIVE ROLE

Now enters Andrew Hamilton, the man who played a decisive role in the Zenger case. Alexander persuaded him to defend John Peter Zenger—and the cause of freedom of the press. Hamilton, born in Scotland and educated at the University of St. Andrews, had gone to the Colony of Virginia at the close of the seventeenth century, had acquired large estates in the Colony of Maryland, and then moved to Philadelphia where he had served as Attorney General for the Colony of Pennsylvania and then as its agent in London; he also had served in the Pennsylvania Assembly. Just under 60, Hamilton was by common consent a leader of the Colonial attorneys.

As the law then stood, in England and of course in the Colonies, Zenger's guilt was clear. Libel then consisted in the making of false, scandalous or infamous statements, and if these were made of the King, it was seditious libel.

It was not the matter that was illegal but the manner—the fact that the statements should be made at all; thus truth was no defence. Indeed, the doctrine obtained that the greater the truth the greater the libel. This remained the law of England throughout the eighteenth century, until the enactment of Fox's Libel Act in 1792.

This was the law of New York when Zenger was arrested—arrested merely on complaint by the Attorney General, not on indictment by a grand jury. The position of the Government was set forth very simply in De Lancey's charge to the jury in which he quoted Lord Chief Justice Holt:

"To say that corrupt officers are appointed to administer affairs is certainly a reflection on the Government. If people should not be called to account for possessing the people with an ill opinion of the Government, no Government can subsist; for it is necessary for all Governments that the people should have a good opinion of it; and nothing can be worse to any Government than the endeavour to procure animosities."

What then was Hamilton to do? De Lancey insisted that all that was necesary was to prove publication, and that was conceded; as to the statements being "false, scandalous and infamous" the court had decided that they were. **What Hamilton did was to raise the whole question above the level of existing law to what would now be called the higher law. What he did was to argue what the law ought to be, to invoke fundamental principles of government and of liberty.**

Hamilton's argument was judicious, eloquent, and prophetic. First, he said, truth is a defence, for if it is not, Governments can become tyrannical at will; only where men have the right to protest can they be free. He said:

"It is a right which all free men claim, and are entitled to, to complain when they are hurt: they have a right publicly to remonstrate against the abuses of power in the strongest terms, to put their neighbours upon their guard against the craft or open violence of men in authority and to assert with courage the sense they have of the blessings of liberty, the value they put upon it, and their resolution at all hazards to preserve it, as one of the greatest blessings heaven can bestow."

And Hamilton added that the requirement of truth should rest gravely upon the critic, as it must rest upon the Government.

"I as frankly agree that nothing ought to excuse a man who raises a false charge or accusation, even against a private person, and that no manner of allowance ought to be made to him who does so against a public magistrate. Truth ought to govern the whole affair," he stated.

And as for the vexatious question, "What is truth," that was up to the jury, not the judge. For he reminded:

'Jurymen are to see with their own eyes, to hear with their own ears and to make use of their own consciences and understanding in judgment of the lives, liberties or estate of their fellow-subjects."

Hamilton conceded that this was not the law of England. America, after all, must have her own laws, he asserted. Fundamental principles might be universal, but law was not universal. "Numberless are the instances that might be given to show that what is good law at one time and in one place is not so at another time and in another place," he affirmed.

Finally Hamilton turned to the great principles of liberty—principles that transcended any particular laws. His peroration is one of those tributes to liberty that is destined to be remembered as long as men cherish the principle itself:

"The question before the court and you, gentlemen of the jury, is not of small nor private concern; it is not the cause of a poor printer, nor of New York alone, which you are now trying. No. It may, in its consequences, affect every free man that lives under a British Government on the main of America. It is the best cause; it is the cause of liberty; and I make no doubt but your upright conduct this day, will not only entitle you to the love and esteem of your fellow-citizens; but every man who prefers freedom to a life of slavery will bless and honour you, as men who have baffled the attempt of tyranny; and by an impartial and incorrupt verdict, have laid a noble foundation for securing, to ourselves, our posterity, and our neighbours, that to which nature and the laws of our country have given us a right—the liberty, both of exposing and opposing arbitrary power (in these parts of the world at least) by speaking and writing truth."

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Thus, the principle of the freedom of the press was established in the North American Colonies, and thus, too, was repudiated the pernicious doctrine of criminal libel, ever a weapon of despotism.

Every generation must vindicate anew its heritage of freedom. Note that Hamilton himself emphasized not only the negative but the positive aspect of freedom—that he coupled the liberty of exposing arbitrary power with that of "speaking and writing truth."

It is well to remember this aspect of the press when recalling the Zenger case. This was a fight not for the right of the press to spread error, but to speak truth; freedom not to mislead, but to enlighten with reason and with conscience.

Freedom involves a positive responsibility to contribute to further freedom, to enlightenment, to truth. The full significance of the Zenger case is yet to be exhausted, perhaps to be fully appreciated.—"New York Times."

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